TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

DAILY EDITION, by mail, one year, $10; six months, $5 50; three months, $3, payable in advance.

WEEKLY EDITION, published on Tuesdays, one year, $1 00; six months, $1 00. Payable in advance.

EXPIRATIONS.—Look at the printed label on the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Forward the money for renewal at least one week in advance.

COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer, in order to receive attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 103, and closed at 103.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11c; in Liverpool at 6 7-16d.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

THE CONSTITUTION'S pamphlet of decisions rendered during the July term of 1877, by the supreme court of Georgia, is now ready. Over three hundred cases were argued, and many interesting questions adjudicated. The pamphlet is larger than most of its predecessors, but the price is still one dollar, if the purchaser is a patron of THE CONSTITUTION—otherwise, two dollars.

In making remittances to this office do not send money in a letter. Get a post-office money order, or send it by registered letter. We cannot be responsible for money sent in letters.

BEECHER and Moulton dined at the same table in Chicago the other day.

ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

The council has passed the ordinance requiring a rigid assessment of the personal property of our citizens for the purpose of taxation. This measure has been adopted after full discussion and in the face of a very decided division of public opinion as to the justice and wisdom of the matter. There is still a very appreciable opposition to the execution of the law and indications of resistance to its terms.

It is impossible to determine without experiment how efficacious this measure will prove in bringing about the desirable results which the majority of the council undoubtedly had in view when they adopted it. Their purpose, in the light of surrounding circumstances and the crisis upon them, was to exhaust every expedient for bringing the revenues of the city up to their full mark. In reviewing the sources of their income they found no avenue unexplored save this and the ordinance seeks to draw through it the amount necessary to make up the deficit. It is certainly to be hoped that the result will practically show the wisdom and excellence of their action.

Since the ordinance is now of force and the experiment begun it should be fair by every good citizen that his duty is to stand squarely up to the law. Let the assessments be promptly made, as readily acquiesced in and the fullest benefits of the measure experienced. In that way alone can we test the measure upon its merits and determine its efficacy to cure the ills complained of. And reluctance or captious opposition upon the citizens will only tend to aggravate matters and confuse the issue. A full, fair and perfect test of the measure should be had. After that, if the ordinance does not yield the relief expected, its present opponents will find little difficulty in setting it aside; if it does perform the service expected and claimed by its advocates, then will its passage have been justified and its operations become a blessing to the entire community. The interests of every citizen demanded the most cheerful support for this as all other city laws.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—Remember 969 Marietta street.

—A smart monkey and a couple of organ-grinders are stirring up the city and delighting the small children.

—Thousands of ladies on the streets yesterday, at least it looked so.

—The Kimball house is one of the most popular hotels in the south.

—Dr. Alex Fox, the eminent Russian optician, receives letters from all parts of the state. He is still at the Markham house, and will locate permanently in Atlanta.

—It is a perfect treat to look through the elegant establishment of Messrs J P Steven & Co., jewelers. They have recently increased their stock, and keeping up splendid style the position which they have of being the leading jewelry house in this state.

—Atlanta will send a big party of revellers to both Mardi Gras festivals.

—A lively fisticuff on Pryor street last night about dark.

—The boys say they received about a dozen notes behind the scenes on the evening of the performance, requesting them to repeat their entertainment as soon as possible.

—The Boys and Girls of the South, just issued from the Sunny South office, is the best and handsomest paper ever published in the South for our young folks.

—Gingerbread peddlers prance merrily through the streets.

—The grass is beginning to look as if spring were coming.

—The engraving of Capt. Fuller in the Sunny South is as perfect as life.

—Mr. DeGive offered to play the amateurs on shares when they repeat their minstrel performance.

—A fresh lot of tramps have arrived.

—A local reporter needs, to please everybody, the wisdom of Solomon, the meekness of Moses, the patience of Job, the strength of Samson, the cheek of a mule, the liquidity-ness of an intoxicated paint and the genial character of the average galoot. We do despair.

—The sketch of Capt. Fuller and his daring exploits in capturing the bridge-burners, reads like a thrilling romance in the sunny South, but every word is confirmed by living witnesses, and by Capt. Fuller himself.

—The Amateur Minstrels have made the greatest hit ever made by home talent, and when they repeat their performance should not forget their valuable aid to the library and give them a rousing benefit for them elves.

—Don't fail to get a copy of the Sunny South for this morning.

PERSONAL POINTS.

—Hon. George L. Peavy, of Greenville, is in the city.

—Col. S. W. Harris, solicitor-general of the Tallapoosa circuit is in the city.

POLICE POINTS.

—State cases were scarce.

—Recorder's court yesterday netted about $28.

—City arrests, as usual were lively last night.

—The merry Saturday night bummer made the street echo last night.

—The patrolmen and the tramps have a gay contest very frequently.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., February 9, 1877.

List of Circuits showing the cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta Circuit	13	Coweta Circuit	6
Southern Circuit	4	Ocmulgee Circuit	8
Oconee Circuit	4	Cherokee Circuit	6
Albany Circuit	17	Augusta Circuit	6
Southwestern Circuit	15	Middle Circuit	3
Pataula Circuit	6	Ocmulgee Circuit	19
Chattahoochee Circuit	13	Eastern Circuit	16
Macon Circuit	5	Brunswick Circuit	1
Flint Circuit	5		

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 17. Argument concluded.

No 18 McDowell vs Geo. R R & Banking Co. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Argued. Hopkins & Glenn, M de Graffenreid, W L Calhoun, for plaintiff in error. N J Hammond, Henry Hillyer, contra.

No. 19. Hollands & Heyman & Bro. Complaint, from Fulton Candler & Thomson, Collier & Collier, for plaintiff in error. E F Hoge, Samuel Weil, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Thomson, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Fire

Two fires in one night. One was reported in yesterday's issue. The other occured early yesterday morning. It originated in Mr Dill's art gallery on Peachtree street. The gallery was completely destroyed. It was insured for $1,000

The stock of groceries owned by Powell and Hall just below was ruined with water. The building in which the gallery and store was is badly injured but will be renovated at once. The firemen as usual were prompt and active

Resignation of Rev. R. C. Foute.

We regret to state that the Rev. R. C. Foute, who has for the past two years been rector of St Phillip's church, has resigned his pastorate, to take effect on the 1st of March Since he has been in our city. Mr. Foute has received a call to a large parish in New Orleans, and also one to Calvary church in Louisville. Both these he declined to remain at St. Philips. His resignation has not yet been accepted by the vestry. The health of Mr. Foute's family, we learn, has made his resignation necessary.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1878. NO 300

OUR SOCIETY COLUMN.

THE WORLD OF FASHION AND ITS DOINGS.

Talk, Gossip and Amusements.

—Mr R L Saulsbury, one of the "bloods" of Macon was in the city yesterday.

—Mr John B Baird and wife, are on a visit to Columbus.

—W P Clancy of Macon, passed through the city Friday with his charming bride nee Miss McFerran of Louisville. The happy pair were met by several of their friends in Atlanta.

—Atlanta society loses one of its popular beaux in the person of Mr. Will Smith, who has gone to Texas to raise sheep.

—Miss Ellie Angier has returned from Augusta.

—Several accomplished young ladies are at McPherson barracks. The hops given there almost every week are unusually pleasant.

—Atlanta will have two representative young men at West Point when Robert Alston, Jr., goes on. Mr W W Forsyth of our city, is now there and has taken a very high stand. Mr Alston has just been appointed from the country at large by the president.

—A brilliant young lady in this city is seriously thinking of going on the stage

—Miss Nutting, Miss Plant and Miss Dunlap of Macon, are visiting their friends in Atlanta.

—Miss Alice Trippe, of Atlanta, passed through Macon on a visit to Miss Dosia Davis of Albany.

—There will be a very elegant domino ball given in Columbus on the night of the 14th instant. Delegations are expected from Atlanta and Macon. It will be a recherche affair.

—Mr Herbert Landrum, the brilliant youth who goes and writes for the Memphis Avalanche, has given his experience with Atlanta editors in very rich style.

—Miss Jennie Alexander has returned from Memphis where she has been visiting the Misses McCombs. Miss Rigdon of our city is still in Memphis.

—Miss Bostwick of Atlanta, is visiting Columbus.

—A Peachtree street young lady is very fond of driving, and her graceful manner of handling the ribbons is beautiful to see.

—There are a dozen marriageable young ladies in West End.

—Athens will be represented by one of its belles at the masquerade in Atlanta on the 28th.

—One Miss has already purchased a dozen sweetly sentimental valentines which she intends to distribute rainly among her most devoted admirers.

—We are glad to see Mr A S Clayton once more on the streets. After a long sickness he is happily, about recovered.

—Mr Dick Spencer of Columbus, is in the city.

—Miss Ficklin, of Charleston Ill., is at the executive mansion. She is a niece of Governor Colquitt.

—Carteraville Express: We have had the pleasure of meeting Col. McDaniel, of Atlanta. The Colonel, though his locks are silvered by age, has the vivacity and sprightliness of youth. We wonder the Colonel don't marry.

—Augusta News: This evening the family of Marshal Fitzsimons will leave Augusta for Atlanta. The family will reside in Atlanta and have rooms at the popular Markham house. Atlanta is to be congratulated upon such an addition to her society, and Augusta gives them up with feelings of sincere regret, and is ever ready to welcome them back home.

—Columbus Times: The crusade on dancing continues. Dr. Leftwich, of Atlanta, delivered a most powerful sermon against it last week. We believe with him that round dancing in its last analysis is hugging.

—Union (Milledgeville) Recorder: Col. J. B. Campbell, of Atlanta, is spending a few days with relatives in this city. He was secretary executive department through several administrations and by his fine business qualifications and quiet, gentlemanly bearing won the esteem of all who came in contact with him.

—Augusta News: Mr. W. E. Johnson, traveling agent of the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, made Augusta a visit yesterday. The circulation of that paper in this city is very satisfactory to the publishers, and the list embraces some of our best citizens.

—McDuffie Journal: A letter from our friend, Mr. H Clay Tanner, dated Atlanta, Jan. 26, informs us that he has again located in that city. He has our best wishes for his success, wherever he may go, but hanged if we don't wish he would remain in one place long enough for his sweetheart in this section to take aim at him with a *billet doux*.

—"K E"—The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, writing of the "First hop at Willard's" says: "There are quite a coterie of southern people making their homes at this hotel this winter. Among them is Mrs Senator Gordon, a lovely lady, so quiet and sweet tempered, and a great favorite."

—Augusta News: Prof. William Peck has, in consequence of Mr. Henry Grady's connection with the home journals, which is to hold forth at DeGive's this Thursday night, dubbed himself and his troupe gentlemen, Call Wagner, or Happy Cal. The latter is better, for Henry is always in a good humor, and never at a loss for something to talk about. He is the organizator and instructor of this minstrel band, which is composed of Atlanta's young men altogether.

—Nashville Banner: Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia is in the city.

—Mr. H. C. Sawtell is now the happy father of two daughters, the age of the last dating from Friday last.

FASHION.

—Silver and gilded goose quills are in demand for ornamenting the hair.

—Chenille embroidery is seen upon black silk costumes, and adds much to their beauty and expense.

—A slender wire of gold with a medallion set in the centre, is the latest novelty for a bracelet.

—The new fashion for ladies going to the theatre in London is to wear a red silk bandana on the head.

—Everything is to be beaded in the spring.

—All draperies should be confined below the hips.

—The corsage of the fashionable ball dress is shockingly low.

—Large lace collars and outside cuffs will be much worn in the spring.

—The brims and crowns of spring bonnets will be covered with a net work of beads.

—Ball dresses this season are very elaborately gotten up—one might say they are evidences of "flash" times instead of hard times—costly laces in profusion, rare French flowers, and rich materials trailing in the dust.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

—The following marriage licenses were issued by Judge Pittman this week: John H Cook and Miss Lizzie Sutton; P W Lynch and Miss Lizzie G Conaly; L L Solomonson and Miss Pike; R S Smith and Miss L E Walker; Thomas Land and Miss Josie Johnson; A W Swope and Miss Katie Johnson; L W White and Miss Georgie Smith.

—A singular occurrence of the past week was the fact that there was not a single license issued to a colored couple.

—The wedding of Mr. S L Solomonson to Miss Pike was witnessed by one of the largest audiences ever seen on such an occasion in our city. The synagogue was filled to overflowing.

—Bridal tours are not so stylish now as they were a few years ago.

—A witty young lady who has attained her majority is in favor of the establishment of a society in Atlanta to be known as the M. A. S., or the "Matrimonial Aid Society." Its membership will probably be large.

GENERAL SOCIETY NEWS.

—Last Friday night there was a meeting of about fifty young ladies and gentlemen at the residence of Mrs J W Fears on Pryor street, for the purpose of forming a social club. It is the purpose of the club to have about one hundred members of the best families in the city to meet once in two weeks at some private residence for social enjoyment. Music will be furnished at each meeting, and dancing enjoyed by those who care to participate. It is the main object of the club to afford such pleasant private hops as will supersede the necessity of public balls, to which many of our people object. The organization was not completed last Friday, but will be another meeting of the club next Thursday night at the residence of Mrs Fears to complete the preparations for the first reception. All members are requested to be present.

—There was a phantom party at Maj. Camp's residence, in Marietta, last Friday night, which was attended by the elite of Marietta society. Cartersville was also finely represented. The event of the occasion was one of the most pleasant social occasions of the season in our sister city.

—The meeting of the nickel club at the residence of Maj. R. A. Pratte last Wednesday night, was finely attended. Mrs P H Snook, Miss Stuges of Waynesboro, Miss Aldrich of South Carolina and Miss A C King favored the company with very fine music. Major B E Crane read a selection, which was well received. The social pleasures of the evening were generally enjoyed. There will be another meeting next Wednesday night week, which will be the last before Lent.

—The Bric-a-Brac club will have a valentine reception on Thursday evening next at the residence of Mr. Wm. Gregg, on Fullilum street. Each person is requested to carry a valentine directed to some one. Music and other entertainments may be expected.

—The preparations for the Mistletoe Bough continue, and the affair will be given on the 19th in grand style. The part of the bride is to be assumed by a talented New York lady now in the city, while Lord Lovell is to be presented by a young lawyer in this city whose dramatic talents are well known. There will be about fifty children in the play, and about thirty ladies and gentlemen. It will be given for the benefit of the benevolent home

—Two Atlanta ladies have all their dresses made in New York. Fifty Atlanta ladies make all their dresses with their own hands and we cannot tell the difference.

—The club fever is abroad in the city.

—West End has weekly sociables.

—Correspondents say that Atlanta society is improving, and is now very fine.

—The ladies of Richmond, who presented the Mistletoe Bough in that city will soon give the beautiful pantomime, "The Sleeping Beauty."

—A young man on Peachtree street said he has read so much of hell recently that he feels that he is under the personal supervision of his satanic majesty, and he dreams of the cloven foot, split hoof, horny head and forked tail

—A young man on McDonough street says he has promised his intended that after the 1st of February, he will limit his visits to the residence of his prospective mother-in-law to seven nights in the week.

COMING AMUSEMENTS.

—The present week will be quite gay in every way.

—Tuesday night Mary Anderson with a fine fine support will appear in "Ingomar." Wednesday matinee she will probably play "Pauline." Wednesday night she will give "Evadne." Reserved seats began to be sold yesterday and about one hundred and fifty went before night.

—Thursday night the "Sans Souci" social club will meet at the residence of Mrs J W Fears on Pryor street to complete organization. A large attendance is expected.

—Friday night Fanny Davenport will appear in "Pique" with a very fine support She will fill the opera house.

—The Irving club will not meet next Friday night owing to attractions at the opera house. Due notice of the meeting will be given.

—A hop at the Kimball house is spoken of for some evening during the week.

THE LATE CYCLONE.

Fuller Details of the Destruction by the Storm in Augusta.

On yesterday we had the pleasure of meeting Judge Joseph Hook, of Augusta, who was present in that city when it was swept by the cyclone of Thursday night.

A WIND THAT WORKED WELL.

Judge Hook is a fine talker on any subject and was particularly graphic in his description of the ravages of the tornado.

He says that the whole destruction was completed in about twenty minutes. The cyclone came without any premonition, except black clouds. The people were nearly all asleep, and they were awakened by the crash of falling houses and uprooted trees. A gentleman who lives near the market says he was awakened by the falling of that immense structure. He says that the sound made by the falling was like the instantaneous pour of a great volume of water over a precipice. It was a roar like a cataract, and then perfect silence. This shows that the house was not destroyed in detail, but was shivered at one stroke.

Judge Hook's theory is that the whirlwind lifted the whole roof of the market in its rotary grasp, and then, as he quaintly expressed it, was in such a hurry that it couldn't carry it off, and dropped it on the pillars, powdering them This is confirmed by the fact that the one pillar left standing is the one nearest the corner on which the cyclone struck the building.

DRAWING WORSE THAN A PLASTER.

The drawing or suction power of the cyclone was certainly very great. In several instances it pulled great trees—the largest and most vigorous—from the ground. It tore their net work of roots up as if by magic and carried them 200 yards. It twisted off the locomotive at the depot and carried it a long distance, bearing its immense weight up as if it were a feather. It rolled the tin from the roof and carried some of it into the city hall yard. If it had been in the day time, and it had caught a crowd upon the street, it might have carried many a person away. As it was, it is strange that not a single human being or animal was taken off.

MOVING IN A TRUE LINE

The cyclone moved in a true line. It seems to have attended strictly to business along its route, and have made no side issues. As an instance of this, Judge Hook mentions that the wind took up a huge oak tree right in front of Colonel Black's new residence It tore the room from beneath the pavement, and threw the bricks in all directions. The house, however, was absolutely untouched. It was not harmed in the slightest degree. Again, the cyclone had very considerately carried even the debris of the tree away. We are not certain as to this point, but it should be true if it isn't.

Judge Hook mentions as another instance of this that he met a citizen, a Mr. Lay, we believe standing in front of his office and looking quite mournful. He asked him what the matter was. The reply was that the cyclone had about ruined his house. Judge Hood examined the house and saw no signs of trouble. He was taken to the back yard by the disconsolate owner, and there he saw a scene of desolation. The fence was utterly demolished, and a plank that was a stringer on the premises had been hurled against a box-wooden pillow and driven half through it The whole back yard was littered up, while the front of the house was calm and tranquil.

Altogether the Augusta breeze was a famous one, and we shall hear some wonderful things of it as they are developed.

It is notable that Mrs Clanton, whose house was injured by this cyclone, had a house destroyed by the last one in Columbia county.

Judge Hook had heard of no serious damage outside of the city.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 9—The total damage by the cyclone will amount to a little over $60 000 The last vestige of the hurr cane disappeared in South Carolina. Reports are rife of damage in the neighboring counties south of Augusta. The weather was cloudy and windy all day.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The cyclone as far as we have been able to ascertain, first struck on old wooden house on the old DeLaigle tract, about three hundred yards from Mrs. Quinn's wagon yard, occupied by a colored man named Robert Wright, his wife and five children. Hearing the storm approaching, Robert had just risen to shut a window, when the cyclone burst open the door and in a moment the house was a mass of crumbling ruins, Robert was buried beneath the timbers, and his wife and children rushed wildly out into the open air. As soon as possible the man was extricated from his perilous position, and it was then found that he was seriously injured. A physician was summoned yesterday morning. He pronounced that the patient was suffering from concussion.

From Wright's the cyclone proceeded in a northwesterly direction to Mrs. Quinn's wagon yard, which it totally demolished. The fencing was prostrated and the houses scattered. Leaving Mrs. Quinn's, the wind scurried along the Savannah road in a northeasterly direction, tearing down fences as it went, but doing little other damage until it reached the colored church close to the ice works The church, a wooden building, was wholly des royed. Keeping on its course, the storm next struck the eastern side of the cotton compress, tearing down a portion of a building and the Central railroad freight depot, which was

COMPLETELY UNROOFED

The sheeting and timware stripped off, leaving the rafters standing perfectly bare Fortunately the freight in the warehouse was not injured.

A portion of the roof and front end of Clinch engine house, just below the depot, was blown off. Crossing Calhoun street, the storm leveled a new house on the corner of Calhoun and Washington streets, just built and not quite completed, belonging to Mr. E S. Fisher. The stable in rear of this building was twisted and turned partly around. It will have to be pulled down in order to prevent its falling. A small wooden building, used as a lottery office, just west of the stable, on Washington street was lifted up bodily and moved back ten feet. A few doors below Mr. Fisher's, on Calhoun street, was a small building, occupied by a colored wood-sawyer, named Charles Divers, his wife and five children, all of whom were asleep when the storm came up. The house was turned into a heap of ruins, and the man and his wife killed. The children escaped unhurt. One of them was found sitting on one of the rafters of the house. When discovered Divers and his wife were lying under a sill, which was across their chests. Acting Coroner Leon held an inquest yesterday morning over the bodies. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above given The cyclone next struck the freight depot of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, and here was one of the greatest scenes of destruction in its path. Nearly the entire eastern end of the depot, about two hundred feet in length, was demolished and the freight buried beneath the ruins. Tin from the roof was distributed all along the future route of the storm, lodged in trees and carried as far as Bay street. The greater portion of the freight in the depot was uninjured, but some of it was damaged. A sewing machine was smashed. The windows of three sleeping coaches standing in the yard were broken. A train of freight cars, heavily loaded, was

BLOWN ABOUT RIGHT PERT

along the track. A piece of board was driven endways entirely through one of the cars. A small outbuilding was carried completely off. Not a vestige of it remains. Jumping over the buildings between Watkins and Walker streets it struck a tree in front of Mr. Daniel's house on Walker street, tore it up by the roots and then went for the Richmond academy. Blowing out the end of a brick outhouse, it brushed by the academy, uprooting a large China tree in rear of the building and throwing it against the house. A large cupboard in the back piazza, which was fastened by iron clamps to the wall, was torn loose and tilted down the steps. A piece of board from the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta depot, was hurled through one of the windows of Major West's apartments in the academy, falling in the room. The cyclone swept like a

BESOM OF DESTRUCTION

through the grove east of the academy, clearing a path about thirty feet wide. A large number of noble trees were uprooted. Their tops all point to the north side, showing the course of the storm. The residence of Mr. W. C. Sibley, on the corner of Telfair and Centre streets, was considerably shaken and a large tree was blown down upon the back steps. The cyclone, which moved like an india rubber ball, bounding from the earth into the air and striking again a short distance beyond, next struck a small house on the west side of Centre street, just below Telfair, and tore off a part of the roof. Keeping along Centre street as far as Broad, it tore up nearly every tree on that street and levelled fences. At the northwest corner of Greene and Centre streets, it struck Mrs. Clanton's residence, blew down a part of the iron fence, and tore out two of the immense pillars in front of the house and loosened the others.

COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED.

It lies in the middle of the street a complete wreck. A portion of the front of he brick store occupied by John O'Connor, on the south side of Broad street, opposite the market, fell with a crash. Bounding over the houses on the north side of Broad street, the cyclone next struck the tall brick house, belonging to the Robertson estate, on the south side of Reynolds street, near Centre, and toppled a large part of the western end of the building upon the wooden building occupied by Mr. Melvin I. Levy. A full account of the miraculous escape of Mr. Levy and his family was given in our report this morning. It is indeed wonderful that any of these got off alive. beds were crushed by the falling brick, and every piece of furniture in the rooms smashed. Mrs. Waldheim, Mr. Levy's mother-in-law, was the only member injured to any extent. As we write we learn that her injuries, aggravated by the fright, may prove fatal. Jumping over to Bay street, the cyclone then tore a path through Mrs. John Foster's flower garden blowing down several trees. It then tackled the Ross, blew her from her moorings, as stated this morning, went across the river, and there we lose all account of it. Its last energy seems to have been exerted in turning over two cars of the South Carolina railroad and blowing them down an embankment. This latter occurred in Hamburg.

THE LOSSES.

The loss to the city by the destruction of the market will probably amount to $6,000. The building was completed in December, 1859 The damage to the depot of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad will probably reach $15 000, and that to the Central railroad depot $3 600. Mr. Fisher's loss is about $2,000. The other losses cannot now be computed, but the total damage will not reach over $50,000.

CHURCHES CHIMES.

Religious Topics and Local Church Appointments.

—The resignation of Rev. R. C Foute, rector of St. Phillip's church is deeply regretted both by his congregation and citizens generally.

—The discussion on "dancing" is fast superseding that on "hell."

—Arrangements are already on foot for the entertainment of the members of the general conference of the methodist church south, which meets here in May. There will be about three hundred delegates, and about five hundred visitors. The session may last five or six weeks.

—Several new Catholic churches are in prospect in different parts of the state.

—The opinion of a worldly editor is that the world is irreligious He says that Bob Ingersoll is making $20,000 a year by attacking Christianity, while the average parson is laying the ropes for a donation party.

—Several of our churches are tightening their rules on dancing.

—It is complained that Methodist bishops are poorly paid.

—There is almost as much in good singing as in good preaching.

—A long sermon is good for but one thing—to cultivate a man's Christian patience.

—Dr. Begg, a Scotch Presbyterian, leads the crusade in Scotland against innovations in public worship, among which he classes instrumental music, memorial windows, changes of posture the singing of hymns and the observance of Christmas. In the Edinburg Free Presbytery not long ago he moved an overture to the general assembly forbidding these obnoxious practices, but was defeated by a vote of 44 to 10. One of his disciples, a Mr. Belfour wants to know if there is any good "evidence of the Apostle Paul having gone about with an American organ?"

—An eccentric London preacher announces discourses on "The Talking Donkey," "The Devil Among the Pigs," "A Little Man Up a Tree," and other odd titles, which goes to prove that all the sensational and crazy preachers are not to be found in Brooklyn and New York.

—The grand doxology. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," in 240 years old Bishop Ken was the author

—The great revival at Emory M. E church, Baltimore, continues with unabated interest. Thus far about 400 persons have professed conversion. Rev. Mr. Harrison, evangelist is conducting the meeting.

—Bishop Simpson, of the Northern Methodist church, and Bishop Pierce, of the church south, are to preach at the quarter-century anniversary of St. Paul's, Newark, N. J., Sunday, February 10th. The exercises commence February 8th, and close the evening of the 12th says the New York Advocate.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven has started for the south again, although he has not recovered his health by any means, since the African fever caught up with him at the Madeiras. He says he feels as though the pith of him were all inside, and is as large as a pumpkin.

—According to the year book of Trinity church, of New York city, the total amount of property held by the corporation is $7,000,000; the annual revenue is $500,000.

—There is a project on foot for the building of a Catholic church in Gordon. An agent was in Irwinton last Tuesday soliciting subscription.

—Rev. David Wills, pastor of the Western Presbyterian church, preached his farewell sermon to-day. It is understood that Rev H. Harstock will be called to assume charge of the church. Mr Harstock is at present stationed at Baltimore.

APPOINTMENTS TO-DAY.

—Payne's chapel. Preaching 11 o'clock a m., and 7 p m., by the pastor Rev. W. F. Quillian. Sunday school at p. m.

—Evans chapel Rev. Geo. E. Gardner pastor. At 10:45 Sudge W. F. Wright will deliver an address to the children and the young. The usual services at night. Sabbath school at 3 p. m.

—Trinity M. E church. Rev. J. E. Evans, pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 by Rev. W. A Candler, and at 7:30 by the pastor. The subject at night—"There is no necessity for anybody to go to hell." Pews free. Visitors and strangers always welcome.

—St. Paul's M. E. church. Rev. F. A Kimbell, pastor Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sabbath school 3 p. m.

—Church Immaculate Conception, corner East Hunter and Lloyd streets Services 7 a. m. 8:45 a. m.,, Sunday-school. 10:30 a. m. high mass, and sermon by Rev. Butler, S. J Vespers, 5 p. m. Meeting St. Aloysius Sodality, 2 p. m.

—First Baptist church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m. Preaching by Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D., pastor. Visitors welcome.

—We notice the name of Prof. L. D Palmer, formerly of Dalton, Ga., among the list delegates to the general conference. He is a lay delegate from the Los Angeles conference. His Georgia friends will be glad to see him, and he will doubtless have much to tell us of the west.

We notice also several other Georgians from the western conferences. Georgia always gets her share of honor and position.

—Second Baptist church, A. T. Spalding pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

—Central Presbyterian (Washington street) church, Rev. J. T Leftwich, D. D., pastor. Services by he pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m.; D. A Beattie, superintendent. All persons are invited to attend.

—Ketchum Mission Sunday school, Mitchell street, 3 p. m.; J. C. Whitner, superintendent.

—Sixth Methodist church, corner of Merritt's avenue and Peachtree street, Sunday school at 9 a. m Preaching and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 11 a. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A A Candler, at 7:15 p. m.

—Evans chapel (Methodist) Rev. Geo. E Gardner, pastor. Service at 11 a. m., in the interest of the Sabbath school. Address by Judge W. F. Wright. All are invited to attend Preaching at night by the Rev. W. B. Smith. Sabbath school at 4 p. m.

—Church of Christ, Hunter street, Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor Services at 11:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Seats free.

—First Methodist Church. Class-meeting at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Trustees and stewards are requested to meet on Monday at 7 p. m.; important business.

—Y. M. C. A. The prayer meetings every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock are well attended. Singing under leadership of Prof. Kruger. You will enjoy the hour of worship at Y M. C. A. hall, 68 Whitehall street, and should attend.

—"Generalis mass in G" at the Catholic church thismorning at half-past ten.

—This afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a mass meeting of Catholic citizens and their friends at DeGive's opera house to take action relative to the death of Pius IX. There will be a large attendance.

REV. GEORGE MULLER, OF BRISTOL, ENG.

—By a letter to Rev. Dr. Spalding, received from Dr. Muller, who is now in Charleston, S C., on his way to Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, it seems highly probable that the Atlanta public will have an opportunity of hearing this distinguished man. His "Life of Trust" has been read by hundreds of thousands, and his supporting of two thousand orphans, by his wonderful faith and prayer, is the marvel of the age.

SALUTATORY

To the Public in General—Something that requires the Attention of Everybody.

The number of would-be successful undertakers is doubtless far less than the public would at first expect. Doubtless many a man who would successfully lead a squadron on the field of contest would be only a poor apology for a good undertaker. Personal characteristics I regard as an especial, if not indeed, an indispensable qualifications. Genteel dignity. The noble bearing and deportment so befitting to solemn occasions in which they move and which is so rarely at aimed except by proper training and the careful study of the ever improving art. This I believe, may be regarded as the crowning beauties of the successful undertaker Self-poise and self-persistent with an unyielding firmness in such matters only as his best judgment formed from past experience assure him as being absolutely indispensable. But such persistency of purpose should always be accompanied by such deferential considerations for the opinion of others as to convince them of the indispensability of the act rather than his own determinability. Investment of the dead, or as familiarly known as living-out the dead, almost exclusively, especially in cities and large towns, devolves upon the undertaker. Tasteful investure and preparation of the body for public exhibit and public funeral are not the least important parts of his work The continuous change, the march of improvement, the advance of science the the requirements of society, each demand that he should be a progressive man. Usages of the past are becoming obsolete. Things which have been regarded as important, if not indispensable, are being displaced by those more in accord with the progress of the age of progressive development which has so completely revolutionized the funeral customs of fifty years ago, and perhaps no one change in the great succeeding circle of changes that have transpired are so potent and vividly marked as that which has and is doing away with the necessity of ice and its ghastly appendages the Corpse freezer which haunt the imagination of the casualize after once being in house for a long interim of years, and like more than superadds its place for only a moiety of its cost. Not to speak of the incompatibility of freezing the dead as a relic of barbarism, which in itself considered, is as obnoxious to the sensibility of the refined as cremation, and would never have been submitted to but for the necessity which, thanks to the march of discovery, no longer exists, for there has gone forth into the world a preparation which in its application is simple as so much water, but which in its potency is able to grapple with the inexorable mortal foe, and say, thus far but no farther! Here let thy corrupting power be stayed. This the desideratum of disinfectants, having power to ward off and protect from contagious disease; its poison's preventive and poison's extirpative; has the odorless deodorizer by it the nauseous and yet odors of the charnel house are purified and cleansed, while its embalming qualities and flesh-preserving powers give mortal bodies an assured remembrance, for by it not only the form may be preserved for Weeks and Months and Years or for Ever, but even the lineament and features may be restored and those delicate characteristics of individuality so highly prized in life, but ever the mellow tint and real bloom of life are not unfrequently brought back to assuage the grief of the mourners, and the anguish of the bereaved. But this not alone the preservation of the body and the selecting such materials and circumstances as seem to demand and to be regarded as appropriate and befitting each special occasion, but of late it has grown to be a quite common practice for the undertaker to take charge of the funeral; and this I deem quite consistent, for by their having had charge of the remains, they most naturally form such an acquaintance, and learn such facts relating to the family as will enable them to proceed with the arrangement without the embarrassment often observable in the person who only finds his way to the house at the hour for the funeral. But the real contingencies which are perpetually occurring upon such occasions which demand the almost instantaneous decision of the one in charge without ever committing or conferring with any one, calls for executive ability of the undertaker or the one in charge. The hour is hallowed and too sacred with its weight of woe for the toleration of any harsh proceeding, and none but one skilled in the profession should be allowed to enter in the room of death in an official capacity, because he knows not what may be necessary first to do. Silence is the most befitting homage that can be paid to the dead; hence the funeral marshal (or the one in charge at the funeral) who conducts it nearest in silence, also conducts it nearest perfection. As I have before intimated, that as the undertaker is held responsible not only for all the preparations, but also for the keeping of the remains in proper and becoming condition for the public funeral, and the public exhibition, is but reasonable, and it is but right, that he should have ample opportunity to prepare the body as his judgment and past experience teach him as being necessary, and it is proper if he is a person worthy of trust, and no other should be employed; that he should have for the purpose of preparing the subject freely under his control; for whatever is necessary to do is right to do. And it is no more objectionable for an undertaker to apply a swathing bandage, or even to make an incision, if need be, than for a doctor to do the same or any other work under a like necessity. All undertakers will find they give the best satisfaction by doing what experience has taught them as being a necessity. In all cases, instead of shrinking from a false modesty from doing what ever their professional position demands. He should be a man who can control without commanding, and can indicate his wishes without words or unseemly effort. I have often thought the funeral hour to the bereaved and grief-stricken was too solemn and too sacred to be interrupted by any voice or any one whose emotions were wholly indifferent, and could not feel the deep weight of woe they endure and which often pertains not only to form, but to subtle organic affections on occasion and the feelings.

In there a service for the dead more in accord with the bereaved and sorrowing ones when the crisis comes. for the final separation, than for each individual to hold silent communication with his own thoughts, as the remembrance of the dead and the past are so vividly brought to mind as in a few moments to almost live over again the varying scenes of a life known only to themselves and their God, while they behold in the stricken form the mirror which reflects with unerring precision their own mortality, and bids them be also ready!

Will not such communions have deeper, more abiding, and more holy influence upon the after-life than any mere words a foreign mind could conceive or lips utter?

Very respectfully,

FRANK X. FILLY,
Undertaker, and
Agent for Palms and Disinfectants.

Residence and Storerooms, No. 26 W. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. 1:9 feb10...1t

—George Barcroft has got his shooting gallery in full blast in the Centennial building and the crack shots around town while away their hours there and make some excellent scores.

Medicine Men Going Up.

NEW YORK, February 8.—John T. Henry, and Curran & Co. have failed. Their liabilities are a million.

IN MEMORIAM, PIO NONO.

A MASS MEETING AT DEGIVE'S TO-DAY.

For the Purpose of Rendering the Respect Due the Memory of the Late Pontiff

This afternoon at 3 o'clock a grand public meeting of our Catholic and other citizens will be held in

DEGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE

for the purpose of taking appropriate action concerning the death of the late pope, Pius, the ninth.

The entire Catholic world view with profound sorrow the demise of this pontiff so well beloved by them and so universally esteemed for his great excellencies of character by the people of the civilized world. Although his death was not unlooked for the grief it causes among the zealous people who looked to him as the visible head of the Church of Christ on earth is none the less genuine and general. A great man has passed away from earth, and a ruler who possessed qualities and powers not common to princes or pontiffs in the world's history. The remarkable life just closed was so closely interwoven with the great events of a generation of men as to make its termination a most worthy occasion for public recognition and commemoration.

In view of the fact that we have among us a large body of Catholic citizens and liberal people, who admired and respected the dead pontiff, it has been deemed appropriate that this meeting should be held.

APPRECI

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per agate line for each insertion, except those of a strictly business character. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A white girl, willing to do housework and make herself generally useful, wishes a home in the city or country. Enquire at James' Bank. feb10...d1t

WANTED.—Of more than 60 Fire Insurance companies doing business in Georgia in 1872, above 30 will retire soon on account of the required deposit of $25 000. I represent twenty-nine million dollars in companies that have complied with the deposit law and will continue business here. A liberal patronage from the insuring public is solicited. Joel Hurt, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 44 Marietta st. 194 feb10...1t

WANTED—You to know that Tom Powers has strictly the Mobile Oyster Stews, Fries and Raws, of one dozen each, 25 cents. Open all hours. No. 3 Marietta street. 191 feb10 d1t

WANTED.—To buy a bargain in a 4 or 5 room cottage that rents well. A good location necessary. Joel Hurt, Real Estate Agent, 44 Marietta st. 194 feb10...1t

WANTED—By a single gentleman, a furnished room, either on McDonough or Washington streets; convenient to City Hall; rent no object where a good home can be obtained. Address "R. J. S." Constitution. 197feb10 1t

WANTED—By a large Baltimore Dry Goods and Notion house, a first class salesman, familiar with the Jobbing business, to reside in South Carolina and travel the larger portion of the state. Also, one for the state of Georgia. Services paid by commission on amount sold covering salary and traveling expenses. Address, with reference, &c., Sam'l Bevan & Co., 379 and 381 Baltimore street, Baltimore. 51 feb5...d1w

WANTED—A second-hand Phaeton, one-horse, double-seated, for cash. Apply at once. T. J. Buchanan & Co., 180 Decatur street. 15t feb8...d3t fri sun

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, &c., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR RENT.

DAIRY FARM FOR RENT OR LEASE.—Ten acres suitable for dairy farm or garden with all necessary buildings in good order—situated within the city limits. Apply to Mrs. Gaboteh, 97 East Mitchell street. feb10—d1t

FOR RENT.—Five room cottage house near First Methodist church. Apply to Maddox & Stucker. feb10...1

NICE six room house, Corner Crew and Jones streets. Splendid neighborhood. Good water. Cass E. Boynton, 66 Whitehall street. 193feb10d3t

FINE RESIDENCE beautiful lot, on Peachtree street, only $45 per month. Apply at once. Bell & Son. 175 feb10...d1t

FOR RENT—An eight room house corner of Harris and Jackson street. Apply at 57 Calhoun street. 171 feb10...d1t

FOR RENT—A new Cottage on Peachtree street. Enquire at Colier & Co's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets. 167 feb10...d3t

RENT—Residence now: close to business, corner Whitehall and Garnett. D. Smith, 66½ Whitehall. 150 feb9...d3t sat sun

FOR RENT—A nice elegant two story 12 room Brick Dwelling, corner of Forsyth and Grubb streets, the most desirable property for a first class private boarding house in Atlanta. Address P. O. Drawer 27. 305 jan16...d&T sun tues

FOR RENT—Boarding House No 50 North Broad street, with a kitchen and cabinet fixtures. Centrally located. In good repair. Fine water and one among the best locations in the city. Isaac S. Boyd, office Walker & Boyd. 107 feb9...d1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP. A nice residence lot on Forest Avenue. Net hydrant and water fine. Cheapest property in Atlanta. Joyner & Frierson. 189 feb10...d1t h c

EACH AND APPLE BUTTER, the very best, at Carlton & Sons, 134 Marietta street 300feb10 1t

FOR SALE—A large, powerful draught Horse 8 years old, perfectly sound, one second-hand two-horse wagon one second-hand Rockaway; one Berkshire Sow and eight shoats, one Avon Cow. An offer within the bounds of reason will buy all or part. Address Dr Clark, Box 997. 173 feb10 d1t

A 2,400 acre Plantation, 6 miles from Ga. R. R., in Green Co, containing several hundred acres of high river land which will yield a bale of cotton or 75 bushels of corn per acre; the best farm in the state for cotton, grain, grass and stock. Will sell all or any portion, very low—$5 00 per acre. Joyner & Frierson. 195 feb10 d1t

FOR SALE—Valuable plantation on the Chattahoochee river. Has paid in rents since the war over $15,000. The owner has recently moved to Atlanta and desires a residence in part exchange. Joel Hurt, Real Estate Agent, 44 Marietta st. 194 feb10...1t

A STORE HOUSE with Residence Rooms attached, on Marietta street, near the big Cotton Factory—a splendid stand for merchandising; for sale. Joyner & Frierson. 195 feb10 d1t

GET your seed potatoes and garden seed at Carlton & Sons, 134 Marietta street. 200feb10 1t

HAVING sold Dr. Ed. Marshall a fine farm, to which he has moved, we now offer a bargain in his nice 6 room Cottage home, on a beautiful one acre lot. This is a very desirable residence, No. 30 Mills street. Examine and call to see us. Joyner & Frierson. 195 feb10 d1t

WE have on hand and will keep a good lot of milch cows for sale or exchange for dry or beef cattle. Call on us at Witherspoon's stock pen Langston & Bellinger. 177 feb10...1t

FIVE cottage residences, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, new, neat and well finished (gems) eligibly located and very desirable. For sale by Joyner & Frierson. 195 feb10 1t

FOR SALE—A fine young mare, gentle and kind. Also a rockaway. Been used very little. Price low down. Call at W. H Turner, 297 Whitehall street. 179 feb10...4t

A SPLENDID 2 room cottage and lot—361 N. Collins street—for sale cheap. Mr. Hones, the former owner of this property, has purchased a farm from us and we are offering his house low. Joyner & Frierson. 195 feb10 1t

FOR SALE—Two first-class Cottages. Apply to M. T. Spalding, 207 McDonough street. 6 feb1...d2t sun tues

FOR SALE—Southern Georgia RIVER PLANTATION in Southern Georgia for sale or exchange for city property in Atlanta. Apply to Chas. E. Harman, Atlanta, Ga. 396 jan15...d1f tues thur sat

FOR SALE—Sash, Doors, Blinds. Bankrupt sale. We have a large lot of the best quality, embracing all the usual sizes, that we will sell at cost. W Jennings & Co., 38 Decatur street. 46 sep2—sun, tues thus tf

A FEW COPIES of the New Constitution, in pamphlet form, for sale at this office. Price five cents. docs...dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A NICE, new Cottage of 4 rooms, with cook and servants' rooms attached, in good neighborhood, and very central, for sale cheap or exchange for suburban property, smooth mules, stock, etc., or a good piano in part. Joyner & Frierson. 195 feb10 d1t

BOOMS.

ATLANTA ROOM WARES—Office corner Line and Pryor streets—Make all grades of Brooms and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine stock before ordering from Northern sources. A. S. Lonfestey. 649 Lov25...d1f jan13...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One pocket book, red leather, between Coker's bank and the car shed. Containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at James' bank. 175 feb10...1t

LOST—A large Pocket book containing some valuable papers. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving at 104 Whitehall street. W. D. Harwell. 000 feb10...d1t

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. aug30...dtf

LOST—Money by not having your Binding done at Hailing, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. aug20...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE PINE SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, Mantles, &c., Builders' Hardware, Paints and Window Glass. 86 Decatur street. Jennings & Co. 160 feb9...d3m

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 439 aug28...d&odtf

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMEN AND WIFE can obtain good Board in a private family, with pleasant front room, by applying to K. S Constitution office. K. S. 170 feb10 d1t

A FAMILY and several Single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board. The house is quite comfortable, having just been nicely repaired Calloway House, 15 Broad street. 93 jan1 dtf sun jan13

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY LARSON notifies her customers of her removal to 153 Whitehall, opposite Trinity Church. 165 f. b10...d1t

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—The sale of unclaimed freight by the Central railroad and other valuable goods advertised for sale on Saturday, 9th, is postponed until Tuesday, 12th inst. L. P. Ellis & Co. 181 feb10...2t

WENDELL PHILLIPS remarks that "the south is vaulting into the saddle and that Hayes is holding the stirrup." Let her vault, Phil. A more graceful rider you never saw—careful of her horse, too.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In only one respect did the situation become less warlike in the east during the past week—the Greek war was ended. It began a week ago yesterday and came to an end on the following Wednesday. As soon as the Turkish war vessels appeared before Epirus, the Hellenes found that they were not nearly so warlike as they had supposed. The army that had been ordered to march to Thessaly, was ordered back, the Greeks preferring to rely on the relationship between their queen and the czar and upon Russian assurances that the Greek question would be submitted to the approaching conference. There can in fact be no solid peace until the Hellenic provinces of Turkey are transferred to Greece, but the latter came into the fight too late to compel her hereditary enemy to give up an inch of territory. The Greecian outburst was in fact the farce that followed the tragedy of war.

The little Greek fiasco is, however, forgotten in the tremendous facts that the Russians practically control Constantinople—that the English fleet will confront them, one being at the Bosphorus and the other on it—that the house of commons has voted thirty millions of dollars with which to prepare for war, and that all England is eager for the fray. London is in a state of excitement; but all the flurry and bluster that comes from there or Vienna may not mean much after all. Neither party wants war. Russia's financial condition does not warrant it, and England, even aided by Austria, is in no condition to fight the well seasoned armies of the czar on land. And if the Russians are in possession of batteries on the Dardanelles, as is reported, the English vessels would find plenty to do from the outset. But there is to be no war between the two countries.

They are all going to the conference to discuss the terms of a permanent peace. This conference will not meet before the first of March, and in the meanwhile there will be no outburst of war. There will be, however, a great many rumors of war. These will grow out of the effort on the part of Austria and England to rob by diplomacy the conqueror of the legitimate fruits of his victories. He has completely crushed his enemy, and England and Austria will use every diplomatic artifice to prevent the dismemberment of the conquered empire, and thus will to the extent of their power prevent an enduring peace.

They will not succeed. It should be remembered that this conference has not been called to make a treaty of peace. It will not even have a veto power over most of the conditions of the final treaty. The conditions of the opening of the Dardanelles will doubtless be settled by the conference, but Russia clearly does not propose to let the territorial questions or the questions of her indemnity come before the conference. She proposes to treat chiefly with Turkey, and Turkey for that matter proposes to deal only with Russia. The latter has had quite enough of conferences and ou side support, and has invariably found both extremely selfish and uncertain. She is more likely to become to-day an ally of Russia than of England.

The powers of Europe are making a show of their readiness for war; the hum of growing camps fill the air, but these warlike preparations are intended to give weight to the votes of representatives in the great conference—not to strike any foe. The powers can not take up Turkey's cause, for Turkey has [illegible] and is content with the conditions imposed by Russia as preliminary to a permanent peace. These conditions leave the defeated party scarcely anything in Europe except a capital, but still they are acceptable. The conquering party asks no more. Who shall say the parties directly interested shall not settle their own quarrel? Shall the five powers that have not expended a drop of blood or a dollar in money do it? The five signers of an exploded treaty have however called a conference, to which they have had the assurance to invite the late combatants. They will probably come, but Russia will certainly not come without first defining the extent to which she will be bound by the action of the conference. But for this humbug conference, a solid and enduring peace would be arranged within ten days—a peace that would leave the sultan scarcely a foothold in Europe and pave the way for his disappearance from European politics. Such a result is inviable, and a peace that does not look directly to such it would be a farce. Russia, we may be sure, will tolerate no such nonsense, after such a struggle as she has just experienced. Ninety thousand dead Russians demand a solid and enduring peace, and the czar will doubtless find such a peace in a treaty concluded with the conquered power and sustained by nearly a million victorious soldiers. She is still sending recruits to the front.

GENERAL BURNSIDE has obtained permission of the committee on military affairs to report a bill to disorganize and destroy the regular army. The bill provides that the word color shall not hereafter be used to designate any soldier of the army; that the colored citizen shall be entitled to all the privileges of any citizen to enlist in any arm of the service, and that all of its branches shall be open to him. The bill authorizes the president to fill the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry with enlisted men without reference to or distinction of color.

IT is predicted that the present session of congress will extend to August. The work has been unusually delayed. Not a single appropriation bill has passed the house, and the total number of bills introduced already amounts to 4,710. By another month this number will exceed 5,000.

THE Wood tariff bill is full of sly things. It reduces the tariff in case of cheap cotton goods to a greater extent than it does that on the high-priced cotton goods. The north manufactures the high-priced and the south the low-priced goods. This little discrimination should be rectified.

THE national democratic committee will meet in Washington on the 22d inst., but it is not expected that any business of importance will be transacted. No action will be taken regarding the presidential count. The committee will hereafter meet every twelve months.

SENATOR THURMAN has ruined the articles that the goldites have prepared on the return of our bonds from Europe. Mr. Thurman says they are not coming home unless we have money to bring them; and if we have it, it is better that they should be held at home.

BLAINE, of Maine, is in favor of remonetization, but he wants to take advantage of the act to put ten per cent profit in the pockets of the gold speculators. Jeems always has an eye to windward, and he never talks so glibly as when the wind sets in the direction of Blaine.

TEA CULTURE IN GEORGIA.

Just now the above subject is attracting some attention in the United States, particularly in the south. It is worthy of consideration, especially as some experiments have been made in Georgia with satisfactory results. The latitudes in which tea is successfully cultivated in China, Assam and Japan, correspond geographically with the latitudes embraced in several of the southern states, including Georgia. In fact, large portions of Georgia present with respect to climate and soil a corresponding degree with the above mentioned places, and should lead to the introduction and culture of tea.

Mr. H. B. Holliday, of Valdosta, in speaking on the subject says: We have but two plants which have done well. Mr. William Jones, of Liberty county, is raising tea, and is doing well. Col. Morgan, of Nashville, says: "One hundred mile north of Augusta, to my personal knowledge, the tea plant does well, as I there used the domestic article for several weeks time and found it excellent." Mrs. R. J. Screven, of Liberty county, has succeeded with the tea plant; says it thrives as high up as Athens, and is more liable to injury from heat than cold. Mr. S. J. Jones, of Thomasville, has cultivated the plant with satisfactory results.

Hon. Wm. G. LeDuc, commissioner of the department of agriculture at Washington, has made a thorough examination of the practicability of tea culture and manufacture in the United States, particularly in South Carolina and Georgia; and so fully satisfied is he that it can be successfully grown in these states, that he will exercise whatever influence is entrusted to his department in an effort to demonstrate that at least for a home supply of tea we can depend on our own soil and agriculture.

Now is the opportunity, and why should not some of our enterprising farmers avail themselves of it, to supply themselves with a few plants and instructions from the department, and try the experiment?

The value of the annual importations of tea into this country from China and Japan, amounts to $20 000,000 in coin. Why not keep some of this money in Georgia? Who knows but that tea culture here can be made an industry of advantage and profit? The pickings come on at a season not to interfere seriously with other crops, and a few persons can easily cultivate and tend a small spot of ground. It will not only be remunerative, but the tea grower will doubtless have an article far superior to the most of the imported grades.

How long before we shall see on many farms this useful and ornamental shrub, with its myrtle-like appearance and its odorous white flowers? Who will engage in this change and new variety of occupation?

MR. DANA'S GHOST.

"Repudiation," says the New York Sun, "lurks about the lobbies of the capitol." Ah, you may well say that, Mr. Dana! You cannot put too strong an emphasis on the fact. You might have gone further, Mr. Dana. You might have told your readers that Repudiation not only lurks in the lobbies of the capitol, but that it stalks abroad through the land hand in hand with the misery, the distress and the famine that has been occasioned by the policy which was inaugurated for the benefit of the bondcreators and gold speculators. We allude, Mr. Dana, to the policy of contraction which had its inception in the greed and avarice of those who desired to appreciate the price of bonds and the price of gold. You, Mr. Dana, and others like you, who prate about the national credit, and use the silly, arguments and theories put in your mouths by interested persons, have raised this ghost of Repudiation, and under your manipulations it is rapidly materializing. Proceed with your opposition to remonetization—go on with the destruction of the currency necessary to bring about forced resumption on the first of next January, and you will discover that the ghost you have raised is not easily laid. Paste this in your hat, Mr. Dana.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

The light and airy humor of the New York World occasionally passes into the shadows of grimness. Here is a very suggestive specimen:

Why this discord on financial questions between the east and the west? Let us have peace. We propose that all the debts due by the west to the east shall be paid in gold because the east prefers gold, and that all the debts due by the east to the west shall be paid in silver because the west prefers silver. Is not this fair and fraternal? If not, why not.

This attempt to give a touch of humor to the real intentions of the money power is not a success. The paragraph is well turned, but it is too full of truth to be humorous. What the shylocks really want, and the hope that so sharpens their wild efforts against silver and in favor of resumption, is that the people of all sections of the country—the north and east, no less than the south and west—who contracted debts in greenback values shall pay them in gold values. We ask the editor of the World if he believes this to be fair? We ask him if he does not believe that it will intensify the distress that now prevails throughout the country?

MR. HILLIARD'S CONFIRMATION.

After a lively debate, that turned the senate, in the words of the Cincinnati Enquirer's correspondent, "into a school for scandal," Mr. Hilliard was confirmed as minister to Brazil by a vote of 28 to 12. Mr. Conkling led off in opposition to the confirmation. His attacks on Mr. Hilliard were solely of a personal character. He seemed, however, to take in the hopelessness of the cause he advocated, for he left the chamber before the vote was taken. Messrs. Hill, Hereford and Voorhees came to Mr. Hilliard's defense. Mr. Voorhees stated that he had intended to vote against confirmation, but inasmuch as the New York senator had struck below the belt, he proposed to give his vote in favor of confirmation. The full vote has not been disclosed, but it is safe to assume that the affirmative vote was almost wholly democratic.

It is the understanding at Washington that no more democratic appointments will be made. The few that the president has made have given him no little trouble, and he has promised, it is said, the irreconcilables of his cabinet that he will make no more. Messrs. Hilliard and Fitzsimmons are to be congratulated upon their safe escape from the senatorial mill.

IT is now said that John Sherman threatens to resign if the silver bill becomes a law. What more overpowering argument could be advanced in favor of the passage of the bill? Even the rumor should nerve the representatives of the people to do their duty in this matter.

WHAT does our great financial fraud propose to do with the gentle Webber?

PLUM TREE GUM.

In the good old days when the prophets went abroad, travelling from land to land and preaching, without the fear of Bob Ingersoll before their eyes, it was the custom, when enthusiastic youth jeered and mocked at age and pranced around, reviling with its very limberness the rheumatism of experience and sowing bitter seed upon the soil of serenity—it was the custom, when youth thus disported itself, for two she bears to come out of the forest and gobble it up. We all remember the story and the moral to be drawn therefrom. A parcel of youngsters, it seems, unacquainted with decrepitude and decay beheld an aged man toiling along the highway, and, in the slang of that period, remarked somewhat flippantly, "Go up, thou bald-head!" Whereupon, two bears that had been waiting for the opportunity, sauntered from the deep shades of a neighboring glen and proceeded to dine upon the precocious infants. As a matter of course such an occurrence could not take place in this day and generation, for even if there were a traveling menagerie handy to furnish the bears, young America would not only have the exquisite pleasure of saucing his elders, but a fine day's sport besides. Nothing would please him better than the appearance of some beast of prey, and if a wild Indian with a bundle of poisoned arrows could be found lurking near, his cup of joy would be full. He would pull out his pistol, heretofore kept concealed out of a wholesome respect of the law, and proceed to capture the entire lot of bears, including the Indian, in regular dime-novel style. The programme, now-a-days, would be simple. Age would be told to wipe off its chin or pull down its vest, and when the wild beast made its appearance, there would be a flash, a report, a howl from the animal, and a shout from the youth of "Let 'er roll!" This is doing but simple justice, albeit it is not altogether a part of our purpose to pay even a passing tribute to the boy of the period.

We started out rather to deal with that over ripeness of youth that people call age, having in our minds the extraordinary capers of Mrs. Hicks's latest conquest, the venerable Mr. Lord, who has lately come out of retirement to vindicate his sanity. The entire affair, from beginning to end—we mean, of course, the developments—forms one of the most curious and entertaining social studies that one would be apt to meet with in a generation—or two generations. It is useless to recount even the main incidents in this touching little episode. The reader who is not familiar with them cannot claim to be a statesman, a philosopher, a scientist or an admirer of the romantic. Mr. Lord, aged eighty, with an income of one hundred and fifty thousand a year marries a fascinating widow, aged forty. Whether she be fat or no the chronicles do not definitely state, but we are left to infer that her plumpness is not altogether without its enticements. But this is not the question. She is married by—or, rather, she marries—the wealthy Mr. Lord, who has always been considered somewhat parsimonious. The children (babes aged thirty or more) object, threats are made and the elderly pair seek repose in retirement. The old man is declared insane by his affectionate children, and they petition the courts for a commission of lunacy. Then the old man and his bride, the gay widow, reappear, and the former proves he is sane by merely enumerating the precautions he has taken to prevent the loving offspring from murdering him in cold blood.

It then appears that the widow, before her marriage, became indebted to Mr. Lord in large sums, amounting in all to nearly nine hundred thousand dollars, and, although she is known to possess considerable wealth, her stepchildren say she has married their father rather than pay him the cash she borrowed. This is plausible, but there is another theory still more plausible that we have never seen advanced. If this theory were not our own we might be better able to say whether the aged millionaire had made a bad bargain; but under the circumstances we may well ask ourselves whether the various and aforetime widow hath not the worst of the contract. As we have hinted Lord is parsimoniously sane, a business man by instinct and habit. He knew the widow had valuable possessions in the west and elsewhere, and he knew, besides, that she had claims that rather discounted her possessions. Upon the strength of these this shrewd old trader was induced to advance her loans. These loans may seem large at first glance, but to Lord they were comparatively insignificant, and he had an end in view. By marrying her he could gain possession not only of the comely widow herself, but of her property, and this, from our stand-point, seems to have been the aim of the old man from the first. When the loans became due, he asked her hand in marriage—not in the way usual to lovers, but "Your hand, or my money!" What was a poor, lovely, fascinating widow to do but to fall upon the old man's emaciated bosom and exclaim, "Lord, I am thine!" As far as we can judge, the widow sacrificed herself, and whether she did or not, it must be admitted that it was a very neat business transaction on the part of this remarkably sane old man.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

The Bohemians of Washington who manufacture news whenever they need an additional supply, led us into copying a paragraph to the effect that Senator Gordon had procured the appointment by the president of Robert Alston to West Point. A similar paragraph has appeared in nearly every part of the country, with a variety of comment and embellishment. The ultra republican papers at the north used it to show that the president was still under the control of the "confederate brigadiers." The truth is, the appointment in question has not been made, and Senator Gordon has not asked the president to make it. The story was manufactured out of whole cloth.

IF silver is so fluctuating, why tinker and tamper with the amount to be coined into a dollar? Why not remonetize it on the old basis? Why not give us that good old dollar of the dads, that weathered so many storms, and which on the day of its surreptitious demonetization was worth more than gold?

THE New York Tribune seems to be opposed to Senator Bayard. That paper wants his recent speech against silver to be circulated as a campaign document. As there is no campaign at present going on, the Tribune probably refers to the campaign of 1880.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN failed to get his explanation into the New York Sun. Mr. Dana is entirely too conscientious to print anything more than three columns long.

AT last accounts Mad. Wells was engaged in instructing the supreme court. He still seems, however, to be in favor of Anunde Joe.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

Senator Hill's speech on the silver bill reawakens the hope that he will vote for the Bland bill as modified in the senate finance committee. He has specifically accepted the two important amendments which reject a free and an unlimited coinage of silver. We prefer an unqualified restoration of the dollar of the fathers, but are willing to start the course of legislation in favor of the people with a measure as moderate as the Allison amendment.

Mr. Hill has, we regret to say, brought in a new proposition that is wholly unacceptable. He would make silver a legal tender in all payments not exceeding one hundred dollars. This would give the bondholder and the rich generally a right to demand gold, while the laboring man and all other poor people would be compelled to accept silver. Mr. Hill argues at some length to show that remonetization would not increase the value of the silver dollar, and yet he favors a proposition that would permit a mill owner to pay his employes in silver, but would not permit the government to pay the bondholder in similar coin although it is so nominated in the bond. This proposition of Mr. Hill is, of course, unacceptable. Such a discrimination will doubtless increase the admiration of his newfound friends at the north, but it will not decrease the disfavor that Mr. Hill's currency views have heretofore encountered at home.

But Mr. Hill says he is in favor of a compromise, and we therefore hope that he will not insist on his latest and altogether most unjust proposition. Let him sustain the amendments of the finance committee. Those amendments deprive us of both a free and an unlimited coinage of silver; they are not what the people of Georgia want, but popular sentiment would, in our opinion, accept them as the best compromise that the deadlock between our junior senator and his constituents affords.

IN the south, when a negro desires to take advantage of a bucking mule, he seizes the animal by the ears and, thus fortified, rides in safety. Colonel Schurz, of the cabinet, has caught the idea. He will not resign. He has the administration by the ears, so to speak. Billy Evarts, on the contrary, rides sideways with as much confidence, and a great deal more delicacy, than Schurz. Should the animal happen to shy, Billy would drop into the bosom of a railroad case.

CONKLING has never coquetted with Hayes. He is a very proud man, Conkling is. He wears pink suspenders, a red flannel undershirt, and washes his hands in rose water.

IF the visiting statesmen connived at fraud in New Orleans, why shouldn't they be indicted and made to pay the penalty of their knavery?

FROM various paragraphs in the Washington papers, it is to be inferred that Judge Humphreys not infrequently takes his toddy.

DOES anything ail Stoughton?

IN GENERAL.

—Mr. Sidney Lanier is going to write a poem on the fall of Plevna.

—Mr. Lord's children wish their step-mother down and out.

—The Paris exposition will be open evenings, and illuminated by the electric light.

—Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett appear in Boston simultaneously on February 25.

—When Butler smiles his face looks like the facade of an antique art museum.

—In the revised map of Europe Turkey will look about as big as a reed-bird on toast.

—Georgia's favorite college has 225 students. Its name is Emory. That is where students get polished.—New York Herald.

—Twenty-five widows and forty-five children will contest Brigham Young's will. The will stands but a poor chance against such overwhelming odds.

—"Carrie," the daughter of G. P. Marsh, United States minister to Italy, was Queen Marguerite's playmate in childhood and her friend in girlhood.

—Greece to Turkey: "Oh! It's all a mistake. I didn't declare war. My army hasn't been in Thessaly. It was merely a ride train out for practice.

—Governor Phelps, of Missouri, has got it all arranged to be elected to the United States senate next winter.

—What has become of Mr Hayes' civil service message? It was promised some months ago, but still is not forthcoming.

—Madame Modjska is thirty-eight. Her husband (her second), the Count Bozenta, lives at Los Angeles, Cal. She has a son twenty years old.

—To oblige relatives a wedding ceremony in St. Louis was recently performed three times, by Baptist, Catholic and Episcopal clergymen.

—It is suggested by the Detroit Free Press man that the delightful sensation felt in riding on an ice boat can be obtained at small cost by falling from a six-story building.

—She said, "Oh, yes, I am very fond of little boys," and as a snow ball struck in the back of her neck she added, "I feel as though I could eat a couple this minute, boiled."—Rome Sentinel.

—The New York Tribune does not advertise to give away a Gail Hamilton to each new subscriber, but it offers a dictionary as a premium, and that amounts to about the same thing.—Boston Globe.

—It is said of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, that his most vital personal trait is a love of truth. Once upon a time he was heard to exclaim: "The blessed truth! I tell my children, 'for God's sake, tell the truth!'—the greatest armor a man ever put on him."

—The Philadelphia Press thinks that the proposed tariff bill will so reduce the duty on carpets and ready-made clothing "as to substantially close up the carpet-houses, and allow all wealthy citizens familiar with the customs and express service to order their clothing from London or the continent."

—A San Francisco gentleman owns a pair of tiny Greek fighting cocks—they weigh about a pound and a half each—which will whip anything that wears feathers, no matter what its size. After chasing a bull dog out of the stable the other day, they attacked a horse sixteen hands high.

—Montgomery Blair has written to a friend in Fulton, Missouri, announcing his intention of writing a history of the administrations of Jackson and Lincoln, the work being undertaken because of the opportunity it will afford him of putting his father in his true position respecting the great events and the great men of his day.

—The mother had cut her little daughter's hair to make "bangs." Surveying her own work, she said, "Bessie, yesterday you looked as if you had no sense. To day you look as if your mother had none."

—It is said that only colored laborers would have been taken out in the Metropolis had it not been for an old Brazilian law prohibiting their being brought into the country. The object of the law was to prevent the African slave trade.

—The following is a San Francisco advertisement: "Correspondence is solicited from bearded ladies, Circassians, or other female curiosities, who, in return for a true heart and devoted husband, would travel during the summer months, and allow him to take the money at the door."

—The report of the clerk of the house for the last year shows that the total cost of investigating the Louisiana elections in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida by the house committees was $58,358, distributed as follows: Louisiana committee, $34,426; South Carolina committee, $14,289; Florida committee, $9,643.

—Hon. Robert W. Johnson, formerly United States senator from Arkansas, announces that he will be a candidate for the vacancy in that body to be by the expiration of the term of Senator Dorsey.

The senate committee on military affairs have agreed to report Barnside's bill, to make no discrimination with respect to color in the enlistment of recruits in the army. It will never pass either branch of congress.

—The only sort of carriage used in Japan is a small affair, like an overgrown baby carriage. This seats one person and is drawn by a man. The men who make a livelihood by drawing them are possessed of wonderful endurance. They will run at a top speed a distance of ten or fifteen miles without showing fatigue.

—Matrimony among deaf mutes has its disadvantages as well as its sweets—at least so thinks the hus and in Lafayette, Ind., who, returning home late, found his door locked against him. No amount of pounding was loud enough to arouse his sleeping sponse, and he was forced to smash a window and crawl into his dwelling.

—St. Charles, La., Herald: Many of our planters are taking advantage of the present fine weather we are having to commence operations for the new crop. The soil is being plowed and broken up and the seed planted. The area of land to be cultivated this year will not so large as last season, the recent failure of the sugar crop curtailed the means of our farmers to go into extensive operations.

—Fifteen plantations in the parish of Lafourche, which yielded 4,579 hogsheads of sugar in 1876, made only 3,171 hogsheads last season—a loss of about 30 per cent. Taking this falling off in connection with the increased expense of manufacture, the inferior quality of the staple and the poorer market of 1877, the Thibodaux Sentinel estimates that the sugar crop of Lafourche will not less than half that of 1876.

—Miss Amelia Greth, the subject of the alleged miraculous cure at Mauch Chunk, Pa., is known as Reading in that state, where she frequently used to go into a clairvoyant state. A few years ago she attracted attention there by declaring that she had more than once had an interview with what purported to be the ghost of a nun in front of a Roman Catholic church, and that the nun had made important revelations to her.

—Charleston News and Courier: Some time since one Peterman, a specimen United States marshal, published a bugaboo story about a prisoner, a Mr. Snow having been rescued from him by force at Seneca city. Mr. Coleman, proprietor of the hotel at that place, testified that Peterman went to sleep, and that no one knowing that the prisoner was a prisoner, he walked off. When the constable awoke he found that his Snow had melted, and he concocted the rescue story to hide his own negligence.

—It is rumored, says M. Labouchere, from St. Petersburg that the czar is seriously indisposed—weak and so thin that he sits on pillows and soft cushions to prevent the bones from coming through the skin. He is depressed, too, with a presentiment of his approaching death. No Romanoff has lived beyond sixty, and he will be sixty in April. When his sister died, some two years ago, she reminded him of this, and told him he must be prepared to go before he was sixty. They say her words made a great impression upon him then, and now that he is not well they constantly recur to him.

—It is understood that Archbishop Wood has sent Father Heinan back to Mauch Chunk with a stern rebuke for his recent blasphemous performances, and has ordered him to tell his people plainly that he and they were deceived, and that the so-called miracle was not a miracle at all. Any other view of the matter was, of course, impossible to the archbishop, and action from him less decided than this would have been a grave disappointment to all Christian people. The only question will be whether he might not have made his action a little more decided and have recalled Father Heinan from a post at which it is evidently unsafe to trust him.—Philadelphia Times.

—A correspondent writing from Archer, Fla., says that the salutation "Solong, Massa," or "Solomb, Massa," has been in use in Georgia, Florida, and other extreme southern states from time immemorial, among negroes who still practice the heathenish rites in Africa. It seems to be a remnant of one of the native African dialects, and is worthy of the investigation of philologists.—Chicago Tribune.

—The following analysis of the vote is interesting: Of the southern states, 89 voted in the affirmative and 6 in the negative; western states, 62 affirmative, 25 negative; Pennsylvania, 5 affirmative, 14 negative; New England, 6 affirmative, 19 negative; New York, 3 affirmative, 22 negative; New Jersey, 1 affirmative, 3 negative. There were 115 democrats and 51 republicans in the affirmative, and 20 democrats and 69 republicans in the negative.

—A New York correspondent says the high center of social attraction on Fifth avenue just now is the sumptuous home of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has given a reception, dinner party and ball of late in honor of her guest, Miss Paul, of Philadelphia, the betrothed of her son Waldorf. His marriage, which is to take place during the coming Easter, will make him brother-in-law to the Mr. Paul who lately married a daughter of A. J. Drexel, the millionaire banker of Philadelphia.

—When Abraham Lincoln was a poor lawyer, he found himself one cold day at a village some distance from Springfield, Ill., and with no means of conveyance. Seeing a gentleman driving along the Springfield road in a carriage, he ran up to him and politely said: "Sir, will you have the goodness to take my overcoat to town for me?" "With pleasure," answered the gentleman. "But how will you get it again?" "Oh, very easily," said Mr. Lincoln, "as I intend to remain in it." "Jump in," said the gentleman, laughing, and the future president had a pleasant ride.

—A San Francisco correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: "Governor Leland Stanford's private residence on Nob hill is the most elegant house in the United States. I have been in the dining-room of the queen at Windsor and in the banqueting room in Buckingham palace, in the royal dining-room at Tuileries before the reign of the commune; neither of these places equals in costliness and completeness the Stanford dining room in San Francisco. The library of the Prince of Wales at Marlborough house has the repute of being the most elegant private library, which is a radiant and royal room. The house is of wood, as are most of the costly mansions of San Francisco—partly through fear of earthquakes, partly from the idea that wooden structures are more healthy in this climate than stone."

POLITICAL COMMENT.

—Wanted, a senator, in lieu of Ben. Hill, who will represent the state of Georgia, and not himself exclusively.—Irwinton Southerner, dem.

—The silver bill should pass the senate in precisely the same terms in which it passed the house. All amendments are mistakes.—Cincinnati Commercial, rep.

—Well, after all, that hard money meeting was a funny affair. It is said not one out of the friends of the "wreckers" had a gold dollar in his pocket.—Cartersville Express, dem.

—If congress passes a law restoring the tax on incomes this session, the fifteen or twenty persons in the country who'll have incomes left, will probably slip off to Europe to live.—Washington Post dem.

—When Ben Hill wanted to be elected to the United States he was the people's man. Now he is elected, he is a Ben Hill man, according to his letter to the hard money meeting in Atlanta.—Griffin News, dem.

—"Our Ben" never labored a day for wages, and hence he prefers to labor for boodholders, who can pay better wages. As he has chosen the companionship of Shylocks and coupon clippers, who live upon the burthened taxpayers, we trust he may rely upon their suffrage in the future.—Crawfordville Democrat, dem.

—It would seem that when a senator finds himself in opposition to the known sentiments of his people he should at least hesitate to vote for a measure they will not approve. Perhaps Messrs. Hill and Lamar are not so far above popular feeling that they will fail to acknowledge the force of this.—Henry County Weekly, dem.

—If the lordly bondholders are not willing to act fairly in this matter, there is a strong and growing disposition on the part of the people to repudiate the war debt of the United States. There shou'd be a fair distribution of a heavy burden, and the bondholders are no better than the toiling millions.—Cartersville Express.

—One year ago Georgia was full of enthusiasm over the election of Ben Hill to the United States senate, dispatches after dispatch was flashed over the wires in Georgia, sent up by citizens from all parts of the state, calling on the legislature to "go for" Hill. He now shows his appreciation by joining the monied monopoly in their crusade on the best interest of a deceived constituency, who are to be made the slaves of a heartless non-taxpaying monied aristocracy.—Indian Springs Argus, dem.

—And these acts, together with the resumption act, which goes into operation on the 1st of January, 1879, effectually enslaves the laboring and producing class; sets up and perpetuates a bonded aristocracy that will soon own all the property, lands, etc., in the country, and, as a consequence, we will have a system of tenantry as degrading as any known in the Old World.—Jefferson Forest News.

—The true policy of the real friends of the Bland bill is to stick to it as it is—to have nothing to do with an emasculated substitute, which may

The Constitution.

ATLANTA GA

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1878

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Colonel Beverly W. Wrenn's latest postal card to the public reads: "If you want to avoid cyclones, take the Kenesaw route."

—The Augusta Chronicle has already written an obituary of the late lower market.

—Colonel Pleasant Stovall, of Augusta, is engaged in preparing a wind-pit for his own use in case of danger. We are glad to chronicle the fact. The press could ill afford, from the mere absence of a place of refuge, to lose so vigorous and versatile a member.

—A tramp passed through town the other day going south. He had only a counterfeit Mexican dollar, and claimed to be a mono-metalist.

—A Harris county assassin used a portion of the Columbus Times as wadding for his gun, and a subscriber to that paper was immediately harnessed by the law officers.

—The Count Johannes B. G. has failed to visit Thomasville for several weeks.

—Mr. Burch is making a lively paper of the Eastman Times.

—Bill Moore heard the roaring of the cyclone and went out to see about it. He got back next day in time to write some sensational items for his paper. This is not the first time William was caught out in the wind.

—The friends of a sound and stable currency should remember that greenbacks and silver are still taken in payment of subscriptions to THE CONSTITUTION. There is nothing stuck up about us.

—The Augusta Chronicle was ahead of THE CONSTITUTION in printing the details of the damage done in that city by the cyclone.

—An operative in the new mill at Columbus, while leaning from a window, was knocked senseless by a plank falling from above. A similar accident happened to a negro workman, but instead of knocking him senseless it merely made him mad.

—Columbus complains that shad are no longer caught in her waters.

—A Dodge county man mounted a mule the other day and then dismounted. His friends picked him and applied restoratives, and now he is getting along tolerably well.

—The Fort Valley Mirror is now published as a semi-weekly. We trust it will be successful.

—Channel cat are caught near Columbus in great numbers.

—The recent rain storm did some little damage in Macon.

—Macon seems to be full of burglars.

—The sale of the Perry railroad failed to come off as advertised. It was stayed by a legal process, the Central road claiming to have paid the taxes in its general tax.

—Gainesville had an enthusiastic greenback and silver meeting the other day. The objects of the meeting were explained by Col. Carey W. Styles in a rattling speech. The meeting was also addressed by Hon. A. D. Candler, and strong resolutions were adopted.

—Gainesville, always on the lookout for something unique, is to have a grand valentine masquerade ball on the fourteenth.

—Mr. C. H. Boyd, of Hall county, has raised several hundred pounds of Orinoco tobacco this season.

—The local editor of the Elijay Courier is setting a trap for a row. He says a lot of worthless desperadoes are growing up around that village.

—The asbestos mine in Rabun county yield d forty tons last month. The New York purchasers pronounce it the best quality yet discovered in the United States.

—Elijay Courier: Our readers will remember the horrible tragedy that occurred in Pickens county about a year ago, when Narcissa Cowart was stabbed and killed by Kate Southern, a daughter of John Hambrick and the wife of Bob Southern. The murderess fled to parts unknown. A few days ago W. W. Findley, of Fannin county, got wind of her and her husband's whereabouts, and in company with three other men he set out for their capture. Passing by Haysville, N. C., he struck the Western North Carolina turnpike at the Monday house, between the Nantahala and Valley river mountains. Only a few minutes before, the fugitives from justice, accompanied by William Southern, the father, and James and Miles Southern, the brothers of Bob Southern, passed down the turnpike, removing from the country and going in the direction of Murphy, N. C., bound for North Alabama. The party in pursuit having no knowledge of their flight took the other end of the road, crossed the Nantahala mountains and went to the place where Bob Southern had made a crop, a few miles from Franklin, N. C. Finding that the fugitives had eluded them, they set out in pursuit, riding almost day and night. They reached Murphy, N. C., and found that they were within a few minutes ride of them. It being dark, Findley was satisfied that they would camp near the town. He also found that they had refused to pay pikeage at the gate, and that the keeper had issued a warrant for the party. He confided his mission to a few, and restrained the bailiff from following, lest it might interfere with their capture. Adding Bob Howell, of Murphy, to his posse, he passed a few hours at the hotel, and about four in the morning set out in pursuit. Previous to this he had disguised himself, and gone out on foot to locate their encampment, which was one and a half miles from town. When the party reached the camp the Southerns had moved although it was dark and raining. Findley and Howell rode in advance, passed the wagon, took a position, and at daylight closed in upon them from both sides. He arrested all the parties, and seized two guns and two pistols. The bailiff who was along carried back the old man and the two boys to Murphy under his warrant for pikeage, and Findley carried the prisoner to the first house for breakfast. The posse had just commenced eating when Southern and the boys returned and made a serious demonstration at rescue, which was instantly and bravely resisted, taking from the old man and the boys two more pistols and a knife. The prisoners, Bob Southern and Kate Southern, were safely carried to Pickens county jail and there lodged to await trial, both being included in the bill of indictment. Old man Southern and his two boys were discharged. They are residents of this county, and had gone there to assist in removing Bob and Kate Southern.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Fort Worth received 120,000 buffalo hides last year.

—A handsome Virginia girl has been arrested for robbing the mails.

—South Carolina has not yet filled the places of the six ousted judges.

—Richmond's bonded debt is $4 477-716 30; taxable property, $39,586,097.

—In sixteen days five hundred and sixty horses and mules were sold in Montgomery.

—Miss Matilda Fletcher, of Iowa, has been haranguing the South Carolina legislature.

—Thirty South Carolinians passed through Nashville Tuesday night for Denver, Colorado.

—The 22d will be more generally celebrated in the south than any previous year since the war.

—Sir Peter Coats, the great spool-cotton manufacturer, is visiting New Orleans, in company with his daughter.

—The first annual exhibition of the Virginia Poultry association will be held in Richmond February 20, 21 and 22.

—The Madison (La.) Journal says there are cotton fields in that parish that have never been touched by cotton pickers.

—Diptheria has become so prevalent and fatal in Tennessee that the state board of health has issued a circular upon its prevention and treatment.

—The New Orleans Democrat refuses to publish advertisements of the Louisiana lottery, and charges that that concern buys the paper and sends it out with their circulars enclosed.

—The two cotton factories near West Point are adding new machinery, and will soon commence running day and night, an indication that Georgia industries are in a prosperous condition.

—Williamson County (Tex) Sun: Corn is selling freely at 25 cents per bushel; oats scarce and in demand at 30 cents; wheat at $1 and $1 25 for seed and immediate sowing; barley scarce at 25 cents.

—Wilmington (N. C) Star: There were only four carts in market yesterday, only one of which contained fish and none of them oysters. This is something unusual for our market, and an i a state of affairs not at all satisfactory.

—There is a family in Madison county, Florida, of remarkable stature. The recorder reports their heights as follows: The father is seven feet four; the mother is six feet eight; two sons seven feet three, and one daughter is seven feet nine.

—New Orleans Picayune: The visiting statesmen who were overlooking the count, and failed to see anything wrong on the of part returning board, ought to be here at the trial, to see if there is anything wrong about that.

—A Mobile business firm came to a sudden end the other day. H. H. Hoopes one member, while at the store, leaned over on his desk, said his head hurt him, and died; and half an hour after, Thomas Duggan, the other member, who was at home sick, died there.

—Thibodaux (La.) Sentinel: The work on plantations commences very slowly. The attempts to reduce wages or to make any material changes has had the effect of causing the laborers to refuse to enter into any contracts On plantations where no changes were proposed the laborers generally went to work at once. It is rumored that there is considerable injury to the seed already. If such prove to be the case, the planting will be materially reduced this spring.

—South Carolina is inclined to abolish her penitentiary system, and to lease the convicts to persons or corporations who will provide quarters and guards. This mode has already been adopted in Georgia and other states of the south. In Georgia the companies hiring convicts pay the state $11 a year for each convict, and bear the whole expense of guards. Eleven hundred convicts are employed on these terms on farms, on railroads and in mines. Ex Governor Brown and other contractors have entered into a bond to pay the state of Georgia $500,000, in annual installments of $25,000, for the use of all convicts for twenty years from April, 1879. In Alabama the penitentiary is not only not a burden to the state, but is a source of considerable revenue, many of the convicts, as in Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi, being hired out to work on farms and in the mines.

When the Head Is Silvered O'er

with years, the destruction of the teeth may yet be in great measure stayed with the beneficent and delightful antiseptic, SOZODONT, an article which derives its properties from the salubrious bark of the Chilian Soap Tree.

feb4-deod1w&w1t

New Advertisements.

Limited Copartnership.

WM. A. RAWSON has invested with Burke & Hancock the sum of Five Thousand Dollars as a Special Partner in the business of the above firm in selling Books, Stationery, &c. The copartnership having been December 1st, 1877, to end December 1st, 1878. The general partners being John W. Burke, of the county of Bibb, and Frank G Hancock, of the county of Fulton.

JOHN W. BURKE,
FRANK G. HANCOCK,
General Partners,
WM. A. RAWSON, (special)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 7, 1878. fe9-9...dlawsw

NOTICE

IN pursuance of the power conferred on me by a deed of trust made by Mary C. Kimball on the first day of February, 1877, I will sell on Wednesday, the (13th) thirteenth day of February, 1878, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, at the Pryor street entrance of the Kimball house, in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit: An undivided interest of one third in and to certain lots of land in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, fronting one hundred and nine feet on formerly Railroad now Wall street, two hundred and forty feet on Pryor street, one hundred and sixty-three feet on Decatur street, and running thence, on an irregular line to the beginning, and embracing all the land on which "The H. I. Kimball House" stands, except the two lots leased by said H. I. Kimball from John P. King and Rice and Peters, which lease runs as follows: Commencing along the east boundry of the lot known as the Turf Exchange, south, to Engine Lot, thence along its north line to Powell Lot, thence south to Peters' Picken Store, thence east, with lines of Engine Lot alley and Kimball house purchased lots, about fifty-four feet, thence south on Thompson line to Railroad now Wall street so as to embrace the Engine and Smoke Stack lot; and also, an undivided interest of one-third in and to a leasehold interest in the following verse from the first day of October, 1870, to the following described property, to-wit: the two lots leased by H. I. Kimball from Richard Peters and John P. King on which part of said "H. I. Kimball House" stands, and which together form a parallelogram fronting on said Railroad now Wall street fifty-four feet, and running back one hundred and five feet, said parallelogram being on the southwest corner of the Kimball house; and also an undivided interest of one-third in and to the furniture in said "Kimball house." This, December 3, 1877.

JOHN L. HOPKINS, Trustee.

d3 dec4 d1d

A NATIONAL STANDARD

Webster's Unabridged.

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"*August* 1, 1877. The Dictionary used in the Government Printing Office is Webster's Unabridged."

Is it not rightly claimed that WEBSTER is

THE NATIONAL STANDARD?

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CARD.

OFFICE OF WALTON, WHANN & CO., Wilming on, Del., Dec. 27th, 1877.

To our Friends in Georgia:

For the better distribution of our WHANN'S

Raw Bone Superphosphate

among our Georgia friends we have this day opened a branch office in Atlanta at No. 17 Broad street and have engaged the services of

MR. CLARENCE ANGIER,

AND

MR. JOHN M. GREEN,

to superintend and conduct our business in and from Atlanta. Mr. Angier and Mr. Green will be pleased to be of service to their friends at all times. WALTON, WHANN & CO.

697 dec30...d3m

SEED OATS.

CHOICE WHITE SEED OATS, CHOICE BLACK SEED OATS, in quantities to suit. Also, constantly on hand WHITE and MIXED or GRAY OATS. For sale by

GROVE J. PERNEY & CO.,
499 West Sixth Street,
Bet. Baymiller and Freeman Sts.,
Cincinnati, O

90 f 26...d1m tues thur sun

Fulton Sheriff Sales for April, 1878.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

The entire stock of goods of the defendant in this store at No 6 Loyd st in the city of Atlanta, consisting of pumps and materials for their construction, work benches, tools and all other furniture and material in said building. Levied on as the property of Nichols & Bro. by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Longley & Robinson vs Nichols & Bro

A M PERKERSON, Sheriff.

feb8—d1awtds

Marshal Sales for March 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia on the 1st Tuesday in March, 1878, between the legal hours of sale the following property levied on by the City Marshal, to satisfy fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Ga., for city taxes due for the year 1877.

City lot in ward 4, land lot 45 containing 9¾ acres more or less, on Decatur and Chamberlin street adjoining Stephens and Smith mayor and council vs Mrs Nellie Fitzgerald; also

City lot in ward 2, land lot 77 containing 6¾ acre more or less, on Washington street adjoining Kendrick and Adair, mayor and council vs Jno M Holbrook, trustee; also

City lot in ward 7, land lot 85, containing twelve acres, more or less, on Humphries and Glenn streets, adjoining Burke and John on. Mayor and Council vs H Whitake; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 53, containing half acre, more or less, on Gilmer street, adjoining Perse and Parker. Mayor and Council vs W A Kennedy, trustee; also

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52 containing 1¾ acres more or less, on Gilmer and Butler streets, adjoining Lorter and McCaslin, mayor and council vs Longley and Robinson; also

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52 containing ¼ acre more or less, on Foster and Calhoun streets, adjoining Grant and Burkhard, mayor and council vs B F Longley; also

City lot in ward 3, land lot 76 containing 1 acre more or less, on Washington and Fair streets, adjoining Morris and Glazner, mayor and council vs Chas L Milner; also

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52 containing 42 acres, more or less, on Fort, Valinthe and Houston streets, adjoining Kiswald. Delbridge and Udd, mayor and council, vs Mrs A G Moore; also

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52 containing ¾ acre more or less, on Gilmore, Pratt and Moore streets, Triangle, mayor and council, vs Wm G Newman; also

City lot in ward 2, and lot 77 containing ¾ acre more or less, on Peters st, adjoining Howard Heintz. Mayor and council, vs Dr T S Powell, agent; also

City lot in ward 3, land lot 53 containing 150x150 feet more or less, on Fair and Hunter streets, adjoining Alexander, mayor and council, vs J W Pollock; also

City lot in ward 4, land lot 47, containing 8¾ acres more or less, on Houston, Cain and Hilliard streets, adjoining Murphy, mayor and council vs Mrs E J Wimpy; also

One counter, one ice box, one green screen, one Russian table. Levied on as the property of George Palmer to satisfy his city tax for 1877 sold for the benefit of Peter Berron, transferee; also

One cooking stove and utensils, thirteen mattresses, as the property of Mrs J H Wagnon, for her city tax for 1877. R O. DOUGLASS,

117 feb6 d1awtw Marshal

Fulton Sheriff Sales for March, 1878.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale the following property, to-wit:

Lots Nos 26 and 27 of subdivision of Bell and Hammock and Wallace and Fowler, located on Savannah st, 50 feet running through to Mill st 166 feet, fronting on Mill st 50 feet, thence through to Savannah 166 feet, in the 3d ward of the city of Atlanta Levied on as the property of Nancy A Harris by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Fulton Superior Court of Fulton county, in favor of J C Peck & Co vs Nancy A Harris, principal and W G Newman, security.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and part of land lot No. 54, in the Fourteenth district of Fulton county, being lots Nos 49 and 50 in the subdivision of Benj Little's property, fronting 420 feet on the east side of Marietta st and running back to Connally st. Levied on as the property of P M Donahoo by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior Court in favor of Otis Jones vs P M Donahoo.

Also, at the same time and place, the house and lot known as the Tobacco Factory on corner of Marietta and Thurmond streets in city of Atlanta, fronting —— feet on Marietta street and running back along Thurmond street —— feet same being the property sold by Smith H Hollicod, plaintiff in fi fa defendants. Levied on as the property of Alex Jordan, A. G. Howard, and C. L. Loyd, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court for the purchase money, in favor of S. H. Holland vs Alex Jordan, A. G. Howard, and C. L. Loyd.

A lot and the improvements thereon, known as No 65, on Alabama street, running through same width as from 10 Kenny's alley, and fronting twenty-four feet on said Alabama street in the second ward of the city of Atlanta, and running one hundred and sixty feet, to said Kenny's alley, and joining Porter's, Hunnicutt's and Flynn's property; part of land lot No 77 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Mrs M B Chisolm, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cook & Swift successors to Cook, Gunby & Co. vs Mrs M B Chisolm. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, and described as follows: Part of land lot No 54, commencing on Little street at the northeast corner of Dr Reynolds land and running east along Little st 473 feet, thence south 990 feet to dividing line between Mrs Caroline Little's and the Cottingham land, thence west along said line 473 feet to the land of Dr Reynolds, thence north 990 feet to beginning point, bounded on the north by Little street and on the east by the land of Mrs Little and on the south by the land of Dr Reynolds, containing ten acres more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs C J Little by virtue of and to satisfy three fi fas issued from the justices court of the 1026 district G M, in favor of Wiley Knight, bearer, vs James Hardy and Mrs C J Little.

Also, at the same time and place, the interest of C S Solomon, one of the defendants, in and to the following property, to-wit: said interest being an undivided one-third interest in the remainder after the termination of the life estate of Mrs Susan L Solomon in and to said property. Corner of Peachtree and Hunter street, in the 3d ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Solomon and Adair, it being part of land lot No 83, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county. Georgia. Levied on as the property of C S Solomon by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Georgia Sash and Door Company vs C S Solomon, maker, and E Mercer, endorser.

Also, at the same time and place the interest of Nicholas H Bacon, in the following pieces or parcels of land, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land situated in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and being part of land lot No. 196 of said district. The property hereby levied on containing one hundred and twenty seven acres more or less and being the eastern portion of said lot and marked on the county map "Bacon," and also part of lot number one hundred and sixty-two, in same district, containing sixty five acres more or less, being the southern portion of said lot number one hundred and sixty-two. The interest of said Nicholas H Bacon being the fee in and to both pieces or parcels of land after the determination of the homestead estate set apart by the ordinary of said county of Fulton, for the benefit of the wife of said Nicholas H Bacon and levied on as the property of said Nicholas H Bacon, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta, in favor of Irs Smith vs Nicholas H Bacon.

Also, at the same time and place, all that real estate lying and being in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, known as the east half of the east half of lot No 99 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing fifty and five eighths acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the original land lines on the south by the land of Frederick Beckner; on the south by the original land line, and on the east by Peter Hugg's land. Levied on as the property of the late administrator of P Huge, deceased, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa, issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Louis Brentlinger vs L Dodge, administrator of the estate of Peter Huge, deceased. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney and described in mortgage fi fa.

Also, at the same time and place, that tract or parcel of land situated on the northwest corner of Crew and Hilliard streets and running north with Crew street sixty feet, thence west with Fry's lot two hundred feet thence south sixty feet to Fulton street thence east with Fulton street two hundred feet to beginning corner. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice's court of the 1234th district, G M, in favor of H W Thomas vs Reuben Arnold. Levy made by a constable and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot and buildings thereon, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Situated on the north side of Rock street in said city, it being one-half acre more or less, bounded on the north and west by property of L Dean, on the east by Mc ary Lorkes as the property of Benjamin Thurman, sr., by virtue of and to satisfy three fi fas issued from the notary public's court of the 1234th district, G. M., in favor of Clark Howell, administrator (Estate Campbell), deceased, vs. Benjamin Thurman, sr. Levied on by Wm Thompson, L C and handed to me.

Also at the same time and place all that tract or parcel of land situated in Buck Hall district in Fulton county, Georgia, the same being No 169 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing 202½ acres more or less; bounded on the north by land lot No 139, east by land lot No 161, south by Clayton county line, and west by lot No 139. Levied on as the property of A V Leander Reitree, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Clayton superior Court in favor of S L and J K McDaniel vs Alexander Reitree.

Also, at the same time and place, the entire stock of goods of the defendant in his store at No 6 Loyd st in the city of Atlanta, consisting of pumps and materials for their construction, work benches, tools, and all other furniture and material in said building. Levied on as the property of Nichols & Brother by virtue of and to satisfy a distress warrant issued in favor of Herman Frankin vs Nichols & Brother.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Latimer street, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Sheridan and Haugh, part of land lot No 78, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one eighth of an acre, more or less, and known as No 78 on said Latimer street, and now occupied by defendant. Levied on as the property of W S Simmons by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of R A Johnson for use of Carlton & Brown vs D A McDuffie & Bro, principals, and W S Simmons, security, on bond to dissolve garnishment.

Also, at the same time and place, seventy shares of stock in the Atlanta Brewing company of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each. Levied on as the property of W H Tuller by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of A C Carter vs W H Tuller.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

838 feb3

GEORGIA. Douglas county.

Ordinary's Office February 6, 1878.

WHEREAS, J. B Daniel and G M Daniel, executors of the will of J. M Daniel, deceased, as pities to the un ersigned for letters dismissory from their executorship:

Therefore, all persons concerned are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, why said executors, on the first Monday in March next, should not be discharged.

Given under my hand and seal of office February 6th, 1878. JOHN V. EDGE,

147 feb6...w4w Ordinary.

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., February 1, 1878.

ON and after Sunday, February 3, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 30 a m
Leaves Augusta	3 45 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leave Macon for Eufaula (Accommodation)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	9 55 a m
Leave Macon for Columbus (Accommodation)	8 00 p m
Arrive at Columbus	7 25 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Macon daily except Saturday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND WEST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	4 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula (Accommodation)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon (Accommodation)	6 45 a m
Leave Columbus (Accommodation)	8 15 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 15 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	8 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 45 a m

Making connection at Atlanta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Eufaula daily except Sunday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

TRAIN NO. 3—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 30 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 50 p m
Leave Macon for Columbus	4 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	2 10 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroads.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

Train on Blakeley Extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	4 47 p m
Leaves Columbus	12 00 m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 00 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	8 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making close connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for those points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J RAGAN,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon

090 feb7. dtf

WINTER SCHEDULE.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.
Via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, January 6th, Passenger trains on this Road will run as follows.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	8.15 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	7.10 p m
Arrive at Brunswick	"	9.00 p m
Arrive at Albany	"	8.10 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	9.50 a m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	3.30 p m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	9.45 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	9.30 p m
Leave Tallahassee	"	5.30 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	5.45 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	9.40 p m
Leave Albany	"	8.50 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	6.15 p m
Leave Thomasville	"	7.00 p m
Leave Jesup	"	5.45 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	8.40 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee and Jacksonville take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 10.30 p m daily.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7.45 a m, (daily) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5.10 p m daily.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers from Atlanta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., to Jacksonville, Fla.

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every sunday afternoon; for Columbus every Wednesday morning.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise and all landings on St. John's river.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10.14 a m, and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p m.

ACCOMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at		7.00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh	" "	9.50 a m
Arrive at Jesup	" "	12.15 p m
Arrive at Blackshear	" "	5.30 p m
Arrive Dupont	" "	7.10 p m
Leave Dupont	" "	5.00 a m
Leave Blackshear	" "	9.15 a m
Leave Jesup	" "	12.35 p m
Leave McIntosh	" "	2.47 p m
Arrive at Savannah	" "	8.30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION

Leave Dupont (Sunday excepted at		5.30 a m
Arrive at Valdosta	" "	8.30 a m
Arrive at Quitman	" "	10.58 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	" "	1.10 p m
Arrive at Albany*	" "	6.40 p m
Leave Albany*	" "	5.00 a m
Leave Thomasville	" "	11.30 a m
Leave Quitman	" "	1.26 p m
Leave Valdosta	" "	3.22 p m
Arrive at Dupont	" "	6.15 p m

J. S. TISON, Master Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
General Superintendent.

19 nov24...d6mo

REMOVED.

NUNNALLY, HALLMAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

Have removed to

No. 40 Peachtree Street,

In the new building adjoining Hunnicutt & Williams.

d1m jan27 dsw...tu1 w

Notice in Bankruptcy.

NORTHERN District of Georgia, ss:
This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed assignee in bankruptcy of William W. White, of Monroe, Walton county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said District.

WILLIAM J. RAY,
Assignee.

941 jan12 d1aw3w sun

GEORGIA, Douglas county

Ordinary's Office, February 6, 1878.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

JAMES CARROLL and ELIZA TUCKER having applied to me for permanent letters of administration on the estate of Nelson Tucker, late of said county, deceased:

This is to cite all and singular, the creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time allowed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why permanent administration should not be granted to said applicants on said estate.

JOHN V. EDGE,
Ordinary.

149 feb6...w4w

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, January 5, 1878.

ON and after SUNDAY, January 6th, Passenger trains on this Road will run as follows.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	8.15 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	7.10 p m
Arrive at Brunswick	"	9.00 a m
Arrive at Albany	"	8.10 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	9.50 a m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	3.30 p m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	9.45 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	9.30 p m
Leave Tallahassee	"	5.30 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	5.45 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	9.40 p m
Leave Albany	"	8.50 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	6.15 p m
Leave Thomasville	"	7.00 p m
Leave Jesup	"	5.45 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	8.40 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee and Jacksonville take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 10.30 p m daily.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7.45 a m, (daily) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5.10 p m daily.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers from Atlanta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., to Jacksonville, Fla.

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every sunday afternoon; for Columbus every Wednesday morning.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise and all landings on St. John's river.

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ACCOMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION

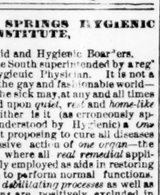
Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at		7.00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh	" "	9.50 a m
Arrive at Jesup	" "	12.15 p m
Arrive at Blackshear	" "	5.30 p m
Arrive Dupont	" "	7.10 p m
Leave Dupont	" "	5.00 a m
Leave Blackshear	" "	9.15 a m
Leave Jesup	" "	12.35 p m
Leave McIntosh	" "	2.47 p m
Arrive at Savannah	" "	8.30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION

Leave Dupont (Sunday excepted at		5.30 a m
Arrive at Valdosta	" "	8.30 a m
Arrive at Quitman	" "	10.58 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	" "	1.10 p m
Arrive at Albany*	" "	6.40 p m
Leave Albany*	" "	5.00 a m
Leave Thomasville	" "	11.30 a m
Leave Quitman	" "	1.26 p m
Leave Valdosta	" "	3.22 p m
Arrive at Dupont	" "	6.15 p m

J. S. TISON, Master Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
General Superintendent.

19 nov24...d6mo



LOST.

LOST—A liberal reward will be paid for the return of a red seal-skin pocket-book, lost on yesterday, and no questions will be asked. Return to Phillips & Crew. 8.10 d1t

LOST—A Gold Earring at the theatre or on the sidewalk on the night of the Minstrel show. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Constitution office. feb10...d1t

The Constitution.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:
T. H. ACTON. W. E. JOHNSON.

ATLANTA, GA.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1878

"DOMESTIC"
PAPER FASHIONS

Meet the requirements of LADIES and CHILDREN who desire to Dress with taste and moderate expense. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can understand the Printed Directions, and produce the Garments as shown in the Engravings, with a PERFECT FIT and faultless STYLE.

Atlanta Office, 43 Whitehall St.,

CRAIGE & CO.
473 jan29...dtf

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladies underwear—Louis deSaulles.
Salutatory—Frank X Billey.
Farm for sale—Joyner & Frierson.
Opium habit—B M Woolley.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Stove wood—W S Wilson & Bro.
Notice—Chas H Greene.
Black Joe—Amateur Minstrels.
Cottage wanted—Joel Hurt.
Bargains—Jo n Keely.
Hair soap—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Furnished room wanted—R J S.
Only think of it—J O Kimball.
Unclaimed—Benj Conley.
Scrap books—Lynch & Thornton.
Something new—E M Chapman.
Books, etc—Burke & Hancock.
Monteval o coal—John F Edwards.
Cows for sale—Langston & Bellanger.
Sunny South this morning.
Store for sale—Joyner & Frierson.
Rockaway and mare for sale—W H Turner.
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Certificate—B M Woolley
Notions and fancy goods—Louis deSaulles.
Cottage for rent—Collier & Co.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
4 room house for sale—G W Adair.
Lumber and Lath—W S Wilson & Bro.
Silverware—J P Stevens & Co.
Pottery decorations—Burke & Hancock.
Take notice—C L Mangum.
Residence for sale—Joyner & Frierson.
Five cottages for sale—Joyner & Frierson.
Cottage for rent—Maddox & Rucker.
Boy's and Girls' of the South,
Dairy farm to rent or lease—Mrs Gabbett.
Society's Yeast Powder.
Speak to me—Lynch & Thornton.
Stamping—Louis deSaulles.
Plantation for sale—Joel Hurt.
The Amateur Minstrels.
Pocket book lost—James Rank.
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Oysters—Tom Fowerr.
Pure vassaline—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Capt Fuller—Sunny South.
Papeteries—Phillips & Crew.
959 Marietta street.
Silverware—G H Miller & Co.
Residence for sale—Joyner & Frierson.
Rosslni musical club E H K uger.
Gold ear-ring lost.
Pocket book lost—Phillips & Crew.
Furniture—Kendrick's furniture store.
Castle Rock still ahead—J C Kimball.
House for rent—S t Calhoun.
Valentines—Lynch & Thornton.
House and lot for sale—G W Adair.
Removal—Miss Mary Larsson.
Hard times—Louis deSaulles.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Read the letter—B M Woolley.
The Mistletoe Bough
A card—Managers Amateur Minstrels
New spring goods—John Keely.
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House for rent—Chas E Boynton.
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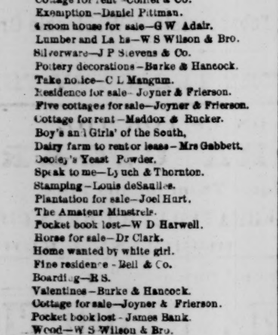
Butter—Carlton & Son.
Seed potatoes—Carlton & Son.
Avery plow—B F Avery & Son.
Insurance—Joel Hurt.
Note paper—Lynch & Thornton.
Jewelry—J P Stevens & Co.
Tak notice—W L Hubbard.
Coal—W S Wilson & Bro.
Sketch of Capt Fuller—Sunny South.

Impaired, Defective and Weak Sight Assisted, Strengthened and PERMANENTLY RESTORED.



Now is your time for being suited on scientific principles by *Dr. Fox* with a pair of his *Tinted Focus Crystal Lenses*.

Having twenty years experience, se'ects at first attempt, with the first pair of spectacles, from an examination of the Eye only

I find a great deal of annoyance caused by persons not knowing my prices. For the benefit of all, I would say that the price of my Steel Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, in lading their Scientific Adjustment to the Sight, is Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per pair

ALEX. FOX,
Room 14 Markham House. Optician.
238 jan1...dlf

Read Hagan's advertisement, top of page, and govern your orders accordingly.
111 feb5 dtf.

—Furchgott Benedict & Co., are offering immense bargains in Carpets, Window shades, and Lace Curtains, a good Ingrain carpet at 30 and 35 cts. worth 50. One hundred pair wind shades at $175 put up. Twenty pcs. Nottingham Lace, at 15, 20 and 25 cts.
364 jan16 dtf.

See what Hagan says—top of page
111 feb5 dtf.

Smith's Worm Oil.

ATHENS, GA., October 24th, 1877

Dear Sir: Last night I called at the New Drug store, Dr. King's old stand, and bought a bottle of "Worm Oil," and gave it to my little boy as directed. This morning he passed thirty-one worms. I had previously tried other worm medicines. W. A. BAIN.

For sale by Dr. P. R. Holt, Live Drug Store, No. 26 Whitehall street.
339 jan29...dtf

—The Kid Gloves imported by Furchgott, Benedict & Co., are so famous for quality and price, that some parties after once buying, return and secure from 6 to 12 pair at a time.
364 jan16 dtf.

—Read the advertisement of Furchgott, Benedict & Co., in to-day's issue.
364 jan16 dtf.

—Furchgott, Benedict & Co., received 2000 yards Edging and Inserting, which they sell at a sacrifice. 364 jan16 dtf

Smith's Worm Oil.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

For sale by Dr. P. R. Holt, Live Drug Store, No. 26 Whitehall street.
339 jan29...dtf

—We not only recommend Consens' Compound Honey of Tar for Sore Throat, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., but we confidently assert that it can cure Consumption. The increasing demand for it, and the many testimonial of appreciation daily received by the manufacturers, attest that Compound Honey of Tar bears the palm as a cure for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents a bottle.

E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.
441 may3...deosly&weowly

IS IT SINFUL?

THE QUESTION OF DANCING UP-HILL REVIEW.

Reply of Frank Block to the Charges of Dr. Leftwich—A Matter of Deep Social Interest.

We published the sermons of Dr. Leftwich on dancing. Prior to the delivery of that sermon, Mr. F. E. Block, a member of the 2d Presbyterian church—Mr Leftwich's church—had a party of friends at his home in the city. Several members of his church were among the number. During the evening they had a dance. Mr. Leftwich took strong grounds in his sermons against dancing, and filed charges against Mr. Block. His trial is now pending, and will be ended during the week. He has published a defense to the charge against him in pamphlet form. As the question is an important one, and has excited much interest in the country, we give the whole of Mr. Block's defense as published. We do this without his knowledge or consent as an item of news, having published in full the sermons of Mr Leftwich after the charges had been preferred, and the subject being one of general interest to all our readers:

DEFENSE OF F. E. BLOCK.

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1878.

To the Session of the Central Presbyterian Church:

DEAR BRETHREN—In answer to the charge contained in your citations of January 7th, 1878—

"Whereas, it is reported by common fame that Mr. Frank E. Block, a member and deacon of this church, has been guilty of violating the laws of this church in reference to worldly amusements, in this, that, 1st, The said F. E. Block did, on or about the 27th of December last past, give an entertainment at his residence on McDonough street, in this city, at which dancing was permitted and encouraged; 2d, That the said F. E. Block, by his own act in thus encouraging a violation of the laws of the church, has tempted other and younger members of the church to sin"—

I beg leave to make the following defense:

EARLY LIFE AND IMPRESSIONS.

I was reared by religious parents, my mother a member, and my father a constant attendant, of a Presbyterian church, until its dissolution with that denomination, and afterwards in the same church with the same pastor in the Congregational denomination. I think careful attention was paid by my parents to my moral training. I was a constant attendant of the Sabbath school. My evenings were spent at home, unless by special permission; but that home was made attractive to me by the quiet enjoyment of fire side amusements—dancing among the rest. I was taught that dancing was not only proper, but a *desirable* amusement, when indulged in at the proper time, with proper persons and preferrable to boisterous games, many of them in which kissing was the prominent feature. I attended parties given by church members, and, without exception, the chief amusement was dancing. A few months since,

MY MOTHER AND SISTER

came from a distant state to visit me. They received polite attentions from my friends here, and, shortly before their return, I gave my sister a party, and, as you state, "dancing was permitted." But I deny that it was a violation of the law of God or the law of the church. I am unable to see that I did any wrong. I do not feel the necessity of asking the forgiveness of God, and if not of God, then certainly not of man. I am not to ask the forgiveness of God if I have not violated His law, am I? Have I violated His law?

WHAT IS HIS LAW?

It is to be found in the Old and New Testaments. His "statutes" and His "judgments" are plainly, fully and distinctly announced. Not only have we the three thunderings of Mt. Sinai, but we have all the warnings, teachings and admonitions of the Pentateuch. We have the holy examples of the patriarchs and fathers, and the ineffable beauties and sublimities of the prophets, all followed by the thrilling voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight;" and then the veritable Jesus of Nazareth, with the Lord's prayer, His sermon on the mount, His miracles and parables, His benign examples made as models for humanity while time shall last—and is all this. I defy the production of a word forbidding dancing, or any innocent amusement. On the contrary it is countenanced and encouraged. It cannot be said that all the dancings of the Scriptures were jubilations before the Lord, or holy exercises in His worship. In the parable of the prodigal son, the father is made to represent the Great Father of fallen man. Christ associates him with heaven, for the repentant prodigal says, "I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight."

Now, this is the man chosen by Christ to exemplify Himself, the great Author of our salvation. The most touching appeals made by the ministry to wayward, sinful men, are made in the use of this parable—and yet, the chief features of this occasion was

MUSIC AND DANCING,

used as expressions of joy and merriment at the return of the lost son. Would Christ have used this as a means of expressing merriment if it were sinful? Would he illustrate the joy in heaven at the salvation of a lost soul by a wicked exercise?

But let us analyze

THE ACT OF DANCING,

and see in what consists the offence. It is a species of bodily exercise, proceeding from, and prompted by, mental hilarity, or merriment. In all ages, and among all people of sufficient civilization to transmit a history, or even a tradition, it has been practiced as a species of merry making.

At the tumultuation of the swelling strains of Moses and Israel, Miriam broke forth with timbrels and dances. David leaped and danced at the sight of the ark of the Lord. Israel sang one to another, in dances, saying, "Saul has slain his thousands and David his ten thousands." In sweet refrain, the Psalmist exclaims, 'Praise Him (the Lord) with the timbrel and dance." Restored Israel is represented by the Prophet Jeremiah making merry in the dance. In all this dancing is presented by inspiration as commendable merry-making. Then, it can not be said that dancing as sinful, *per se*.

But it is said that

IT IS LICENTIOUS.

This cannot be so, for God would not be praised in a licentious act, and thus Miriam and David praised Him. If, then, the exercise in itself is innocent, where is the condemnation of it? Nothing innocent is condemned in holy writ. Some have suggested that the companionship of the sexes in the dance may excite lustful passions; but it is to be condemned because it *may* so it? What is there that may not excite evil passions in the bosom of a debauchee? Walking, talking, eating, drinking may. Going to church may. Looking upon a woman may. Shaking her hand may, and the *libertine* who would look upon her with a lustful eye, in the full glare of the light of an evening entertainment, surrounded by her friends and protectors, would not pull in the privacy of the parlor or evening walk. Then, why not prohibit all these, because they *may* do evil? Are members of thi church to be disciplined for that which *may* result in evil? Is there any authority for this?

But it is said that the general assembly has made a deliverance,

FORBIDDING THE SOCIAL DANCE,

such as occurred at my house, and we must obey that at the peril of dismissal from the church. I wish briefly to interpose two objections to that. First, the general assembly did no such thing the whole tenor of the deliverance shows that it is admonitory only.

The deliverances of the assembly should speak for themselves, and I am unwilling for any man's construction of them to be substituted for them as a guide for this court. And, while it is my purpose to show, before closing my defense, that the deliverance, of 1877 has not yet become operative, I will not stop now to argue that point, but will, for the sake of argument, consider it a deliverance in force. And, to give it a fair and just construction, it should be considered in connection with all the other deliverances touching this subject. There have been but

THREE DELIVERANCES

by our assembly on this subject. The first was by the assembly at Macon, Ga., in December 1865, which declared, in the plainest language, that the kind of dancing which gave rise to my trial is not lascivious, and is not embraced within the lascivious dancing prohibited by the seventh commandment, as expounded by the answer to the 139th question in the larger catechism.

This is a deliverance from the assembly in the plainest language, that the social dance indulged in at my house, and for which I am now being tried, is not embraced within the prohibitions in the seventh commandment. And this deliverance has never been repealed or modified; and yet, are we not told the assembly sits to utilize *all* dancing as lascivious, and as forbidden by the seventh commandment? That answer to the 139th question says, that the seventh commandment

FORBIDS LASCIVIOUS DANCING,

and that is all it says; and yet, are we told that it stigmatizes dancing in all its forms, as lascivious? Can the language used bear such a construction?

The same deliverance says, in equally as plain and strong language, that it is against the teachings of the scriptures, to have even a social party at your house, with or without music and dancing, if you protract it beyond mid_night; and if I am to be disciplined for the one, then why not for the other?

The same strictures will apply to our church festivals.

The next deliverance was by the assembly which met at Mobile, Alabama, in May 1860. It urged the exercise of discipline against "*promiscuous dancings*," and nothing more.

The dance for which I am on trial was not a "promiscuous dance," and, therefore, cannot be embraced under that deliverance. Up to this point, there is no deliverance of the assembly forbidding the social dance as a private amusement, and so on, I assume that either of these deliverances would sustain the exercise of discipline in my case. Then we pass to the last so-called deliverance—that by the assembly in New Orleans, in May, 1877. It was overtured by the Atlanta presbytery, to know whether it forbade all dancing, or only promiscuous dancing, and it tersely responded the word "*forbids*," which it had never used, and which it was sought to be made to use, and threw it aside, and used words of less force, such as "discourage," "discountenance," "condemn." It could have used the strong word "*forbid*" but it refused to use it. Did the assembly say social dancing, as a private house, was an offense? No! It has said the lewd vious dance, and the promiscuous dance, are offenses, but has never gone further! Did it say it should be disciplined? No! It urged the exercise of discipline against *lascivious* dancing, and promiscuous dancing, but not the social dance, in use in good society, at private houses. It "*discountenanced*" all, but would say it should be "*disciplined*."

But I have evidence that puts it beyond all question, they did not mean to make it a disciplined offense. When the question was before the assembly that passed this deliverance, a member offered an amendment proposing to make it disciplinable, which was rejected. I refer you to the printed proceedings of that general assembly. I feel warranted, therefore, in asserting, positively, that the assembly did not mean to make it a disciplinable offense.

IT IS NOT A LAW-MAKING BODY,

nor is the presbytery or synod. They only claim to be *courts*. We are Protestants, and hold amenable ourselves to God and His laws, and not to the priesthood. In spiritual things, we are under the laws of God, and in secular matters, subject to the powers that be.

The general assembly, composed, in the main, of the best intellect in the south, did not mean to enact a law and then sit as a court to enforce it. Civil governments have long since discarded this species of oppression. Certainly, this session or our presbytery, synod or assembly will not, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, assert the right to both make and administer the law. They will not do it. The general assembly is a court, and not a legislature. Heaven forbid that it should have been the purpose of any member of that august assemblage to make a law, and then sit as a judge to visit the penalties upon the devoted heads of its membership. Again, this would not have been intended as a law, because it has no penalty. All human laws for the prevention of offenses have penalties. This has none, and, therefore, I argue it is not a law, but simply admonitory.

But, it may be insisted that our presbytery has issued a pastoral letter making it incumbent on you to exercise discipline for this offense. Of what avail is this letter of the presbytery, as against the assembly, to make it disciplinable? Will it be insisted that that pastoral letter is to be inforced as a law of this church, over the action of the assembly refusing to make it a disciplinable offense? If Euclid ever reached his Q. E. D., certainly I have on this point.

But, one word more about this pastoral letter. I understand two members, Rev J. P. Leftwich and the Rev Mr. McMurray, were delegated by our presbytery, not the assembly, to write a letter to the churches, which was written after the adjournment of the presbytery, and never submitted to it. Two men delegated to make law! Is it possible that a legislative (?) body can delegate a man to make laws? Nay; indeed, is it possible that a court has turned itself into a legislature, and then delegated two of its members to make laws, and have them administered by an inferior tribunal at their discretion?

Next, I insist that the general assembly cannot make a law. The supreme court of Georgia cannot make a law. They are not a law making power. The beneficent mission of the general assembly is to enforce God's laws. Have I violated God's laws? Most of the utterances of the assembly are acting under a commission from the risen Saviour to preach the Gospel. They are not the harsh exponents of arbitrary laws with secret penalties. But I say they cannot, if they would, make laws. God has declared His laws in the Old and New Testamen's, and at the termination of the latter He says: "If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book." Again: "Add thou not unto His words lest He reprove thee and thou be found a liar;" "ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish aught from it." "What things soever I command you, observe to do it, thou shalt not add thereto or diminish from it." Again I say, how then can the general assembly make a law? Our form of government announces this in the following language (chapter 1st, vii section, page 408): "That all church power, whether exercised by the body in general, or in the way of representation by delegated authority, is only ministerial and declarative; *that is to say* that the Holy

SCRIPTURES ARE THE ONLY RULE OF FAITH

and manners; that no church judicatory ought to pretend to make laws, to bind the conscience in virtue of their own authority; and that all their decisions should be founded upon the revealed will of God. Now, though it will easily be admitted that all synods and councils may err, through the frailty inseparably from humanity, yet there is much greater danger from the usurped claim of making laws, than from the right of judging upon laws already made, and common to all who profess the Gospel; although this right, as necessity requires in the present state, be lodged with fallible men." Again in the Confession of Faith, chapter XXXI, section 3: "All synods or councils since the apostle's times, whether general or particular, may err, and many have erred; therefore they are not to be made the rule of faith or practice, but to be used as a help in both." Again, in the book of Discipline (book 2d, chapter 1st, section iv, page 460;) "Nothing, therefore ought to be considered by any judicatory as an offense, or admitted as matter of accusation, which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture; or from the regulations of, and and practice of the church, founded on Scripture; and which does not involve those evils which discipline is intended to prevent." Dr. Hodge says "They (synods and councils) are wholly judicial and executive, and in no instance legislative (com on cor., p. 511.) Then if this deliverance be a law it is unconstitutional whether you take the Bible as your constitution, or the Westminister Confession. It is more than unconstitutional. It is

A WICKED USURPATION OF AUTHORITY

for which the plagues of Holy Writ are to be visited, etc. But suppose I concede that the general assembly have power to make a law, and that they have made a law in this deliverance against dancing, then it is contended (and it really seems to be so) that it is a law to be enforced, or not at the discretion of the session. The matter presents this anomaly: The supreme or highest court assumes legislative functions in violation of the law of both God and man; and thus assuming, it enacts a law, and then vests the right to administer and enforce that law in a minor tribunal with power to visit the extreme penalty, to wit: expulsion (for it they can punish at all they can excommunicate), with no available right of review or appeal. This, then, is taking away the right of appeal vouchsafed in our Confession of Faith to every Presbyterian when he is convicted of any offense. It only shows the evil tendency of fanaticism. It will be governed by no law, human or Divine. It is not appalled at any outrage perpetrated upon the rights of others. Two hundred years ago, it forbid a man to

KISS HIS WIFE ON SUNDAY,

and kept conscience upon the length of woman's hair.

But you may say you have not added to the law of God, you have only construed it. Now, if the deliverance of the assembly, as construed by those preferring these charges against me, is the result of a fair construction of any part of the Bible, why did they make it at all? If they think they have a law in the Bible, why not execute that law? If you are content with what God, through Moses and the prophets, has ordained, together with the holy reign of love and tenderness inaugurated by our Saviour, why not abide by these? If you can convict me on the Bible, stand on that, and read the verse that is construed in this deliverance. If it is based upon any part of the Bible, certainly that part can be pointed out.

But if it be possible that I am mistaken in all this, then I insist that it is no law, for another reason. I refer you to chapter xxii., section 6th page 431 of the form of government, which is as follows: "Before any overtures or regulations proposed by the assembly to be established as constitutional rules shall be obligatory on the church, it shall be necessary to transmit them to all the Presbyteries, and to receive the return of at least a majority of them, in writing, approving thereof."

Has this so-called rule, but which I deny to be one, been ratified by a majority of the Presbyteries, and has that ratification been returned to the assembly and received by them, and thereby recognized as a law? If so I demand the evidence. It is a well known fact that it has not, and on this ground I protest against any proceedings against me under it.

It is admitted that the decalogue, in its amplitude, is an inhibition against all sins; and so, it must be admitted, that God could have added one more, or a dozen more, to the ten commandments. The same voice that said "Thou shalt not commit adultery" could have also said thou shalt not dance. Previous to the dread presence at Sinai, Miriam had danced. The "scarlet" lines of her transgressions, as the act of dancing is sometimes characterized from our pulpit, were not unseen of God. If they had appeared to Him as evil, would He not have said, thou shalt not dance? or thou shalt not attempt others to dance? Yet it is claimed the assembly has declared that all dancings are evil, regardless of the time, place and circumstances, and you are supporting them in this unwarrantable construction of an unconstitutional declaration, which, I say *declaration*, not *law* for the *law* of the Presbyterian church says that *lascivious* dancings are forbidden.

It is said that the movements of the human body in the exercise of

DANCING SUGGEST LEWDNESS,

and, therefore, I have violated the seventh commandment. I do not deny dancing is suggestive of evil to a lascivious mind; and I claim that to the same debased mind association with the opposite sex, under any circumstances whatever, would be productive of the same sinful thought "evil to him that evil thinks," or, as Paul expresses it, "all things indeed are pure, but it is evil for that man who eateth with offense." What is it that the lecher may not distort into lewdness? I deny that dancing

BEGETS OR CONDUCES TO LUST,

except in the mind of the debauchee. *If* I were convinced that dancing does excite the evil passions, then I would not permit it where I have control. If what I have done had this tendency, I pray God to forgive me. But this is a question of fact. Did it, in the case in question, excite lust? This is to be determined by the experience of the dancers. I defy the production of a single witness who will say, that it had that effect upon him. It depends entirely upon the man, and his evil purposes and inclinations. Then the sin is not in the dance, but in the thoughts while the dance is progressing. Now, will not the man who indulges those thoughts in the dance indulge them when escorting a lady, with her hand on his arm, to church? If so, then it is wrong for gentlemen to attend ladies to church, or elsewhere where they are thrown in contact. I insist that it all depends upon who the dancers are. If they are pure in heart, then their dancings are pure. The law of the church says, in answer to question 139 of the larger catechism, that lascivious songs, books pictures, dancings, stage plays are forbidden, but it does not say, as has been alleged that all dancings are lascivious. I demand proof that the dancing done at my house, on December 27th, by fifteen or eighteen young ladies and gentlemen, members of some of the first Christian families of this city, was lascivious.

I do not, however, wish to be understood as ignoring the principle that it is wrong to do that which might

TEMPT OTHERS TO SIN.

If I were convinced that dancing, such as practiced at my house, would lead to sin, I would not tolerate it. But differing as I do from those who prosecute me for this alleged offense, I maintain that it is not a disciplinable offense upon any ground taken by them. If dancing be not a sin *per se*, as before clearly shown by the book of God, and the evil be in the possibility of causing others to sin, then I propose to show, by unquestionable authority, that it is not a disciplinable offense. Dr. Hodge, in commenting on this text of scripture, "If meat make my brother to offend, etc," says:

"It is morally obligatory, therefore, to abstain from indulging in things indifferent, when the use of them is the occasion of sin to others." This is a principle of action the application of which must be left to every man's conscience, in the fear of God. No rule of conduct founded on expediency can be enforced by church discipline. It was right in Paul to refuse to eat flesh for fear of causing others to offend; but he could not have been justly exposed to *discipline* had he seen fit to eat. He circumcised Timothy, and refused to circumcise Titus. When ever a thing is right or wrong according to circumstances, every man must have the right to judge of these circumstances."

The same principle is enunciated by the Apostle Paul, in Romans, XIV, 3, 4: 'Let not him that eateth despise him that eateth not; and let not him which eateth not, judge him that eateth, for God hath received him. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth. Yes, he shall be holden up, for God is able to make him stand."

I refer you on this point to section 2 chapter 20, of the Confession of Faith, which is as follows:

LORD OF THE CONSCIENCE,

and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men which are in anything contrary to His word, or beside it in matters of faith or worship. So to believe such doctrines or to obey such commandments is to betray true liberty of conscience; and the requiring an implicit faith, and an absolute and blind obedience, is to destroy liberty of conscience and reason also."

Now, I don't *believe* that dancing is any more the occasion of sin to others than the ordinary association of the sexes, and will you discipline *me* for exercising my conscience in the fear of God," and require a "blind obedience," from which I am protected by our form of government, and which even Paul did not require? Some of our members object to the use of instrumental music in the worship of God, believing it to be wrong. Shall we abandon it on that account? We offend some Christian brethren by taking the sacrament of the Lord's Supper without being immersed. Then, must we be immersed to satisfy their consciences?

I am I alone in my convictions as to the right of the general assembly to make this matter a rule of faith and practice? I answer *no*, for I am supported by the opinion, privately given to me, of some of the most eminent Presbyterian ministers in the south. At a meeting of the presbytery of New Orleans, held subsequently to the deliverance I am charged with violating, and when that presbytery was considering whether or not it should be enforced within its bounds, the following minute was offered by the Reverend Dr B. M. Palmer, who was chairman of the committee on minutes of the assembly: "Upon the subject of dancing, mentioned on pp. 411, 412, the following minute is recommended for adoption, viz: that this presbytery fully agrees with the general doctrine laid down by the assembly, but it is on the same time convinced, that while many other existing evils it cannot be reached by special legislation, but by the preaching of the truth, and by raising the general level of piety in the church." Thus, it was annulled by the presbytery, under the lead of the distinguished Dr. Palmer.

But you say that

I AM WORLDLY-MINDED.

If the fact that I danced once for five minutes in seventeen years, and at another time allowed a party of less than twenty young people to dance in my house—which is the only time that such a thing has occurred during my life—renders me a worldly-minded man, in your estimation, I hope God will give me grace to bear the unchristian imputation. Does dancing beget worldliness? What is worldliness? If it means undue attachment to the things of the world, then it is forbidden. Paul says, 'Be not conformed to this world." John says, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world." If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." What do these texts mean? Their contexts show clearly, things of the world are evanescent; the grave, to which we are so rapidly hastening, renders them utterly valueless. The love of God will abide forever. Now, who will argue, from these texts, or any other to be found, that we are to pay no heed to worldly matters? One of the curses of the Fall was that we should "eat bread in the sweat of the face." Diligence in business is repeatedly enjoined. Indeed, the probationary state requires that we grapple with the world from the cradle to the grave. But while the ground was cursed for our sake, and we are condemned to eat of it in sorrow; and while it is true that we are of few days and full of trouble, yet the God of nature has given us capacities and dispositions for the enjoyment of life. The pleasures of life are again and again commended in Holy Writ. We are told to eat, drink and be merry. Christ attended feasts and made wine for the guests to drink! His habits of conforming to the usages of society, secured to him the epithet, from the overrighteous, of "wine bibber," a glutton, and a companion of "publicans and sinners." Now,

DOES DANCING SHOW ANY GREATER ATTACHMENT

to the world than other exercises of merriment? May not one who recognizes that at every moment he is in the hands of God, rejoice in the acquisitions of the world with which God has blessed him? May he not express his merriment in the dance? If God gives him feelings of joy, why suppress them? Must he "thank God that he is not as other men," and "wash only the outside of the platter?" Does he hope to make broad his phylacteries in affecting to despise the frank and spontaneous merriment of Heaven given pleasures? The worst demons in the community do not dance.

Again, it is said that dancing is forbidden because it appears to be wrong. Paul says to the Thessalonians, "abstain from all appearance of evil," and therefore, some say it is forbidden in the Bible. To most of the congregations in the country and small villages, it appears to be evil for

THE SEXES TO SIT TOGETHER;

and while I do not *know*, I have no doubt that within our large congregation there are *some* who have such prejudices. If so, we should be disciplined for not conforming to their views.

I would not feel authorized to use names, but I understand that the Presbyterian ministry in our city and vicinity, without exception, so far as I have heard, believe there is no harm in dancing, *per se*, but that, like other things, the sin arises from the abuse; and that is always a question of fact as to whether, in the particular case, it was abused or not. I believe this is the opinion of three-fourths of the church to-day. I believe it to be the opinion of three-fourths of all the Christian people of this city. I understand it to be the opinion of many noted divines all over the land. If it was abused at my house on the occasion in question, it was without my knowledge or consent; and if I was in any way accessory, I did it unwittingly, and beg that God may forgive me.

It is said, 'If you do not agree with our construction of the laws of the Presbyterian church, it is your duty to withdraw." Remember that, so far as you and I are concerned,

THERE IS BUT ONE CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church is the only one whose standards and doctrines are in accordance with our religious belief. But it is not *your* church or *my* church, it is the Church of Christ; and have you a right to make, as a condition of membership any law that He has not made? Ah, if you each for yourself, think that "eating meat causes your brother to offend," refrain from it, if you wish; but have you a right to demand it of me, regardless of my conscientious convictions? Shall we not make this dear old church the refuge upon whose bosom may recline every christian in the land, and let the petty differences which now divide us be settled in heaven?

Discipline, in its last analysis, is excommunication from the church, which, so far as the church has power, is giving me over to eternal reprobation. I refer to the book of discipline, chapter 4th, section 17th: "The person found guilty shall be admonished, or rebuked, or excluded from church privileges, as the case shall appear to deserve, *until he give satisfactory evidence of repentance.*" Again, in section 30th: "Such gross offenders as will not be reclaimed by the public or private admonitions of the church, are to be cut off from its communion."

Will you visit on me the discipline of the church, entailing such grievous consequences, not for violating any of the positive declared laws of God, but for violating *your* belief, or he belief of the assembly? I warn you to take heed how you

"LORD IT OVER GOD'S HERITAGE,"

enforcing the beliefs and commandments of men as though they were the oracles of God.

But I protest against the whole principle which underlies this subject. It is that spirit of fanaticism which, while its design may be good, is sure to end in evil. It is the attempt to make a thing wrong per se, which God has not so declared. The whole spirit of abolitionism, in declaring slavery sin per se—the whole movement of the present age to declare wine sin per se, is nothing but pure fanaticism, and has no foundation in the Bible. If once the principle be admitted, the Scriptures, rights of conscience and the church of God, will be swept away. The tendency of the human mind is to extremes. In our abhorrence of evil and our desire to benefit men, we admit no middle ground, but rush to positions unwarranted alike by reason and by revelation. Let the principle be once admitted, and liberty of conscience is destroyed.

CONCLUSION.

Now, I have done. This matter involves, perhaps, my connection with this church. Before yonder altar I have consecrated three of my infant children to Christ. Around that table I have gathered with you to partake of His broken body. I love its walls, weather-stained though they be. There is not a crack defacing them which does not recall some consecrated memory of the past. I love its bell; I love its organ. I have walked hand in hand with, and loved, as I still do, its officers and members. I feel that they are my brethren in Christ. I had hoped that no rude hand would sever our connection until the king of terrors should come; but, if it be otherwise, I humbly submit to the will of God. And while it may be in your power to depose and expose me to censure and expulsion, for mere opinion's sake—for I see no end to this—I take comfort in that hope of heaven which you cannot deprive me. I thank God for the interest I claim in the blood of Christ. Before Him, my continuing intercessor I declare the sincerity of my opinions and the purity of my motives.

FRANK E. BLOCK.

Sale of the S I Kimball House Atlanta, Ga

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Judge Hopkins, as trustee, will sell one-third interest in this property on the 13th inst. In view of such sale the following description may prove interesting

LOCATION.

The property is located in the very *business* and geographical center of the city.

It has a front on *Pryor street* 210 feet, and on *Decatur street* 163 f. et, and on *Wall street* 163 feet, opposite the *large, elegant Union Passenger Depot.*

MATERIAL.

The foundations are of stone, built in cement in the most substantial manner.

The first story fronts are of *iron* made by the Messrs Cornell, of New York, and are very handsome. The windows and doors in this story are of heavy plat glass. The *second, third fourth* and *fifth stories* are of brick, with *iron trimmings* handsomely painted.

The *sixth story* is the Mansard style, covered with slate, and the roof with tin.

ROOMS.

The basement rooms (except those on Wall street front) are occupied by the laundry, the bakery, (which are supplied with the most approved machinery,) the engine and pump rooms elevator, engines and general storage, wine rooms etc. Those on Wall street are well finished and painted for saloons, shops, etc.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR

are the grand entrances, arcade, office, barber-shop and billiard saloons, also sixteen large stores and banking rooms.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR

are the reception room, large double parlors, for ladies, also for gentlemen, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry, etc., etc., and a number of suits of private parlors and sleeping rooms.

On the Wall street front of this floor there are sixteen business offices, disconnected from the hotel.

Over the dining rooms is a splendid *ball room* 4x100, beautifully furnished.

The rooms in the 3d, 4 h, 5th and 6th floors are fitted up in suits, and handsomely finished

HEATING.

The stores, banks, offices, and all the public rooms in the hotel are heated by steam from boilers located in the rear of and independent of the hotel.

WATER.

The house is supplied with water by large wells and cisterns, also by the city water works. There are stand pipes in the houses with *hose* on every floor, constantly connected, sufficient to flood every room in the building in *one minute*. There are also four *city fire hydrants* within 50 feet of the building. The arrangements for extinguishing *fire* are first class.

GENERAL FINISH.

The general finish, both *interior* and *exterior*, is in every respect first class. The main entrance is really grand. The arcade, corridors and barber-shop have marble floors. All the public rooms are elegantly *frescoed*, the chandeliers in the main arcade and parlors are very effective and beautiful. The arrangement of the general offices, the elevator, and the furniture and fittings throughout will compare favorably with any first class hotel in New York.

The four *banking rooms* are fitted up in magnificent style. Have marble floors and counters, black walnut and plate glass desks, large *fire proof vaults*, and are supplied with all modern conveniences, such as wash basin, water closets, etc. The entire property, as it now stands, cost the builder, in 1870, *six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.*

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